

FLOODS--Made in Washington

An Editorial

FOR 10 YEARS, plans for a network of Missouri Valley flood control dams have been gathering dust in Congress.

Similar plans have been systematically stymied in the state legislatures by the Power Trust which fears the cheap power of any flood control dam system.

That is why the waters of the Missouri now flood cities and homes up and down the Missouri River.

The floods which hit the Midwest are man-made, not "acts of

God," as the politicians claim.

What the government throws away on one hideously useless atom bomb or on a couple of monster battleships could build a Missouri Valley flood control, provide cheap power and save human lives. Last week, Truman allocated another billion dollars for an atomic plant. But he has slashed all requests for flood control in the Mississippi and Missouri basins.

Cynically blaming "the emergency" which he and the State Department have artificially

whipped up, Truman last year admitted "I have had to hold my requests for flood control far below what I would have liked to recommend." But even these slashed requests were slashed still further by the GOP and Democratic bi-partisans in Congress. This witchhunting Congress has voted endless billions for the Merchants of Death, for arming the fascists all over the world, and for building more than 500 air bases on every continent on the globe.

The Truman who demands \$7,000,000,000 for "aid" to the West German Nazis, for the fascist Franco, for the gangster Chiang Kai-shek offers \$500,000 for flood relief—about \$5 a victim!

In a literal sense, the Americans who are losing their homes to the floods are paying the bitter price for the government's "emergency" hoax which is funneling America's wealth into useless, destructive armaments instead of useful peacetime

projects.

We believe that the people should demand that the \$7,000,000,000 Truman wants for "foreign aid" should go at once for flood control, flood relief, and for rebuilding all the lost homes, for making up all lost wages and farm income. Every Congressman running for office in November should be polled on this issue—billions for flood control to save Americans, or billions for guns to arm fascists and for the provocation of war?

Progressive Party Demands Truman Aid Flood Victims

Elmer Benson, chairman of the Progressive Party and former governor of Minnesota, yesterday called on President Truman to immediately ask Congress to divert \$1,000,000,000

Flood Perils Omaha, Other Midwest Areas

OMAHA, Neb., April 15.—A relentless Missouri river flood crest deep enough to float the battleship Missouri bore down on Omaha today as thousands of volunteers tried to make the city safe behind its levees.

The muddy Missouri had surged over 1,250,000 acres in four valley states. The Missouri and other flooding rivers had made more than 75,000 persons homeless in eight states.

Elsewhere the Mississippi was in major flood at St. Paul, Minn.,

(Continued on Page 6)

for flood control from the "swollen arms budget." He asked that it be used for emergency aid to the victims of the flood-stricken areas of the Missouri Valley and for a coordinated flood control and power reclamation program for the Missouri Valley.

Pointing out that this was the second disastrous flood in this region within nine months, Benson denounced hit-and-run flood control projects that failed to control floods.

He said that despite the flood of last summer the President in his budget message had announced a 50 percent cut in flood control projects as a result of big arms spending.

"For the second time in nine months the Missouri River is flooding the richest farm lands in the country. Thousands are being driven from their homes; waste and destruction are being spread

(Continued on Page 6)

Dimock Bars Fair Panel Plea; Jury Selection Begins

By HARRY RAYMOND

Judge Frederick J. Dimock began impaneling 12 jurors and four alternates in Foley Square courthouse late yesterday to try the 16 New York Communists under the Smith Act for teaching and advocating doctrines of scientific socialism.

Examination of prospective jurors commenced after Judge Dimock dismissed two defense motions:

- A challenge of the jury array, charging federal jury panels are stacked with rich corporation executives and virtually exclude manual workers, Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

- A motion for a 90-day adjournment of the trial. This motion charged the current government-inspired anti-Communist hysteria would make a fair trial impossible at this time.

Six men and six women were being examined in the jury box when the case was recessed until 10:30 this morning. The judge granted the defendants 12 extra preemptory challenges above the usual 10. But none of the challenges had been used by the end of the day.

The first prospective juror to be excused was George H. Howard, who said a relative of his was a friend of prosecutor Myles Lane. This acquaintanceship, the juror

said, would prejudice him against the defendants.

All prospective jurors examined so far told the court they had no qualms against enforcement of the Smith Act and imprisoning persons considered guilty of violating it.

The judge told the prospective jurors to consider that the defendants are not on trial for membership in the Communist Party. He gave the usual warning against adopting any theory of guilt by association.

INDICTMENT

He read the indictment alleging that the 16 had conspired to teach and advocate "overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence."

Six of the first group of 13 jurors called were excused by the court.

Judge Dimock struck a hard blow at the defense when shortly before noon he dismissed the challenge of the jury array.

Defense attorneys Mary Kaufman and Frank Serri pointed out that both defense and prosecution

(Continued on Page 6)

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The government abruptly broke off efforts to settle the steel dispute today, and there were immediate predictions that the CIO United Steelworkers now will receive a "down payment" on their wage demands. The wage talks

were called off by acting mobilizer John R. Steelman because they were not "productive" and Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer promptly met with President Truman on the government's next move. Sawyer after the meeting said he would act "promptly but not precipitately" on wages.

It was learned the steel owners were ready to go into Federal court immediately to ask for a temporary restraining order that would bar the government from trying to force them to increase wages.

Sawyer was expected to try and put into effect only that part of the 26-cent wage increase to which the industry already has agreed—possibly 12½ cents an hour.

Sawyer and President Truman had indicated the government would not change as long as negotiations continued. But Steelman's announcement that he had "dismissed" the negotiators apparently nullified this stand. Steelman had been directing the talks between Philip Murray, steel union head, and John A. Stephens, chief industry negotiator.

Murray said his union still wants "the full wage board recommenda-

tion" and showed a disinterest in any temporary down payment. He said union officials will stand by at least until tomorrow for further developments.

At hearings of the Senate Labor

Committee today, Nathan P. Feinsinger, WSB chairman, charged former mobilization boss Charles E. Wilson threw in the monkey wrench when a peaceful settle-

(Continued on Page 6)

PLAN PEACE POSTCARD IN B'KLYN FOR MOTHERS' DAY

The Brooklyn Women's Council for Peace is preparing a special Mothers' Day Peace Postcard addressed to President Truman, tens of thousands of which will be distributed and sent to the President by May 11, Mothers' Day. In addition, the neighborhood women's peace groups in Williamsburg, East New York, Brownsville, Crown Heights, Flatbush, Kings Highway, Brighton Beach, Sheepshead Bay and Boro Park sections of Brooklyn are preparing Mothers' Day and May Day peace actions, including luncheons, rallies, street and park Maypoles, dances, peace carousels, outdoor meetings, etc.

Delegations from the peace groups in Rep. Emanuel Celler's constituency are attempting to make an appointment with him to protest the rude treatment he meted out to the delegation of Brooklyn citizens that met with him in Washington April 1, and to prove to him by showing him thousands of signatures from his constituents, that the majority of voters in his district wanted him to speak out for a five-power peace agreement.

New neighborhood peace groups have been organized in Red Hook, Williamsburg, Brownsville and East New York.

2,500 at White Plains Rally Demand Justice in Slaying

By ABNER W. BERRY

Cries for justice and against racism filled the Westchester County Center in White Plains Monday night, as 2,500 persons reiterated their determination "not to allow the sacrifice of the Blacknalls on the altar of bigotry to be made in vain."

The crowd, representing delegations from every town in Westchester and communities in Greater New York, had come miles through a pea-soup drizzle to attend a memorial to James and Wyatt Blacknall. The two Negro brothers were slain by Stanley LaBen-

skay, a former Parkway policeman who objected to their presence in a Yonkers bar.

A list of Negro and white speakers made the struggle against racism in the "agents of justice" the burden of their remarks. And the spirited audience indorsed their speeches with applause and vocal approval.

The Rev. W. Leo Hamilton of the Messiah Baptist Church, Yonkers, asked dramatically concerning Stanley LaBensky, the ex-cop who had confessed and been indicted for the Blacknall double murder:

"If justice does not abide in those who are its agents, how then can we expect it to abide in others?" Rev. Hamilton said he was "disturbed by the manner in which the incident was reported in the press," referring to the article appearing in the Yonkers Herald Statesman praising LaBensky for his war record and his pistol marksmanship. And in answering that paper's editorial attacks on the Yonkers NAACP branch because Negro leaders spoke out against the racism revealed by the "wanton and brutal murder," the elo-

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XXIX, No. 77
(8 Pages)

New York, Wednesday, April 16, 1952
Price 10 Cents

3,500 N. Y. College Students Sign Plea for Big 5 Peace Pact

How do New York City's college students feel about peace and friendship with the youth of the rest of the world and a pact of peace between the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France and China? This is how:

Thirty-five hundred signatures have already been collected in and around the classrooms to special student petitions printed by the New York City Intercollegiate Peace Council, representing eight campus peace committees.

Brooklyn College, scene of repressive attacks on peace fighters and progressive student organizations, leads the way with over 1,500 signatures and statements for a Big Five pact. Enthusiastic signature collectors frankly surprised by the overwhelming favorable response to their "Peace and Friendship Books" now estimate they will get 5,000 of the 8,000 student body in the day session. They are ready to revise this estimate upward to include almost the entire student body if more young peace fighters join them in securing signatures!

Peace Institute To Get Report on Uruguay Parley

The thrilling story of the Inter-American Peace Conference held last month in Uruguay in spite of an official ban will be told first hand as one of the features of the New York Peace Institute to be held Saturday at the Hotel Ansonia.

Mrs. Mary Russak, who went to Montevideo for the New York Labor Conference for Peace, will tell of the peace fight in Latin America. She will also give some of the background of the coalition in Bolivia which unseated the military junta.

All peace clubs and councils are invited to send representatives and observers to the Institute, which will last from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Interested individuals are also invited to participate.

N.J. PAPER SAYS HIGH COURT DESTROYS CIVIL LIBERTIES

BAYONNE, N. J., April 15.—The best example of how the anti-Communist witchhunt is destroying our civil liberties is the U.S. Supreme Court itself, the Bayonne, N. J. Times charged editorially here. The newspaper, in a denunciation of the court's approval of the New York thought control Feinberg Law, asked at the head of its editorial: "Are Our Courts scared?"

The editorial (March 5) asserted: "The Supreme Court itself may be the best demonstration of the way civil liberties are being pressed farther and farther by the anti-Communist hysteria in the United States. This week the court managed to come out in favor of the Bible and to take a stand against Communists in teaching positions."

It continued: "The Bible case, which originated in New Jersey, was dismissed in a way that leaves New Jersey schools free to have the classroom readings of Old Testament passages, and to have recitations of the Lord's Prayer. It was dismissed because the appellants failed to show a real interest in the matter: they weren't affected by it in a way that impressed the Court."

"But then in the Feinberg Law case, the Court turned right around and decided a case in which the plaintiffs were arguing a hypothetical matter. Justice Frankfurter, dissenting, spoke with some scorn: 'The hurt to parents' sensibilities is too tenuous . . . to serve as the earthy stuff required for a legal right judicially

Methodist Leaders to Meet on Program to End War in Korea

A program to help end the Korean war and prevent World War III will be mapped at the annual membership meeting of the Methodist Federation for Social Action at Mill Valley, Cal., April 20 to 22, the church organization announced yesterday.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell will preside at the meeting at which more than 100 Methodist bishops, pastors and lay leaders from all parts of the nation will convene, it was announced by

Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary of the organization.

The meeting will include discussions on "Methodism and the Race Question" with Dr. Edgar Love and others; "Our Imperiled Civil Liberties" in which Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Mrs. Harry Bonaro Overstreet and Dr. Willard Uphaus will participate, and "Understanding and Living at Peace with China" in which Dr. Dryden L. Phelps, who has just returned from China after 30 years of missionary service, will participate.

The student petitions leave space for individual comments by signers. There are several trends already evident in these expressions, in addition to many individual creative contributions. One such trend is indicated by the many short statements like "It's about time!" or "Where have you been before?" or "More power to you!"

Many write long statements outline their ideas of programs for peace, academic freedom, an end to discrimination on the campuses and other issues of vital interest to students. Some are philosophical and abstract, but on the other hand many call for more concrete and militant struggles for peace and are not satisfied with just petitions.

One signer in about every 20, it has been reported, asks for petitions and in turn becomes a collector.

Student after student tells of the total lack of violent opposition to the petitions. All are thoughtful on the issues presented, even if they disagree with the practicability of

petitions. A steady stream of signatures, now in the hundreds, has resulted.

The student petitions leave space for individual comments by signers. There are several trends already evident in these expressions, in addition to many individual creative contributions. One such trend is indicated by the many short statements like "It's about time!" or "Where have you been before?" or "More power to you!"

Many write long statements outline their ideas of programs for peace, academic freedom, an end to discrimination on the campuses and other issues of vital interest to students. Some are philosophical and abstract, but on the other hand many call for more concrete and militant struggles for peace and are not satisfied with just petitions.

One signer in about every 20, it has been reported, asks for petitions and in turn becomes a collector.

Student after student tells of the total lack of violent opposition to the petitions. All are thoughtful on the issues presented, even if they disagree with the practicability of

petitions. A steady stream of signatures, now in the hundreds, has resulted.

The student petitions leave space for individual comments by signers. There are several trends already evident in these expressions, in addition to many individual creative contributions. One such trend is indicated by the many short statements like "It's about time!" or "Where have you been before?" or "More power to you!"

Many write long statements outline their ideas of programs for peace, academic freedom, an end to discrimination on the campuses and other issues of vital interest to students. Some are philosophical and abstract, but on the other hand many call for more concrete and militant struggles for peace and are not satisfied with just petitions.

One signer in about every 20, it has been reported, asks for petitions and in turn becomes a collector.

Student after student tells of the total lack of violent opposition to the petitions. All are thoughtful on the issues presented, even if they disagree with the practicability of

petitions. A steady stream of signatures, now in the hundreds, has resulted.

The student petitions leave space for individual comments by signers. There are several trends already evident in these expressions, in addition to many individual creative contributions. One such trend is indicated by the many short statements like "It's about time!" or "Where have you been before?" or "More power to you!"

Many write long statements outline their ideas of programs for peace, academic freedom, an end to discrimination on the campuses and other issues of vital interest to students. Some are philosophical and abstract, but on the other hand many call for more concrete and militant struggles for peace and are not satisfied with just petitions.

One signer in about every 20, it has been reported, asks for petitions and in turn becomes a collector.

Methodist Leaders to Meet on Program to End War in Korea

A program to help end the Korean war and prevent World War III will be mapped at the annual membership meeting of the Methodist Federation for Social Action at Mill Valley, Cal., April 20 to 22, the church organization announced yesterday.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell will preside at the meeting at which more than 100 Methodist bishops, pastors and lay leaders from all parts of the nation will convene, it was announced by

Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary of the organization.

The meeting will include discussions on "Methodism and the Race Question" with Dr. Edgar Love and others; "Our Imperiled Civil Liberties" in which Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Mrs. Harry Bonaro Overstreet and Dr. Willard Uphaus will participate, and "Understanding and Living at Peace with China" in which Dr. Dryden L. Phelps, who has just returned from China after 30 years of missionary service, will participate.

The student petitions leave space for individual comments by signers. There are several trends already evident in these expressions, in addition to many individual creative contributions. One such trend is indicated by the many short statements like "It's about time!" or "Where have you been before?" or "More power to you!"

Many write long statements outline their ideas of programs for peace, academic freedom, an end to discrimination on the campuses and other issues of vital interest to students. Some are philosophical and abstract, but on the other hand many call for more concrete and militant struggles for peace and are not satisfied with just petitions.

One signer in about every 20, it has been reported, asks for petitions and in turn becomes a collector.

Student after student tells of the total lack of violent opposition to the petitions. All are thoughtful on the issues presented, even if they disagree with the practicability of

petitions. A steady stream of signatures, now in the hundreds, has resulted.

The student petitions leave space for individual comments by signers. There are several trends already evident in these expressions, in addition to many individual creative contributions. One such trend is indicated by the many short statements like "It's about time!" or "Where have you been before?" or "More power to you!"

Many write long statements outline their ideas of programs for peace, academic freedom, an end to discrimination on the campuses and other issues of vital interest to students. Some are philosophical and abstract, but on the other hand many call for more concrete and militant struggles for peace and are not satisfied with just petitions.

One signer in about every 20, it has been reported, asks for petitions and in turn becomes a collector.

Student after student tells of the total lack of violent opposition to the petitions. All are thoughtful on the issues presented, even if they disagree with the practicability of

petitions. A steady stream of signatures, now in the hundreds, has resulted.

The student petitions leave space for individual comments by signers. There are several trends already evident in these expressions, in addition to many individual creative contributions. One such trend is indicated by the many short statements like "It's about time!" or "Where have you been before?" or "More power to you!"

Many write long statements outline their ideas of programs for peace, academic freedom, an end to discrimination on the campuses and other issues of vital interest to students. Some are philosophical and abstract, but on the other hand many call for more concrete and militant struggles for peace and are not satisfied with just petitions.

One signer in about every 20, it has been reported, asks for petitions and in turn becomes a collector.

Student after student tells of the total lack of violent opposition to the petitions. All are thoughtful on the issues presented, even if they disagree with the practicability of

petitions. A steady stream of signatures, now in the hundreds, has resulted.

The student petitions leave space for individual comments by signers. There are several trends already evident in these expressions, in addition to many individual creative contributions. One such trend is indicated by the many short statements like "It's about time!" or "Where have you been before?" or "More power to you!"

Many write long statements outline their ideas of programs for peace, academic freedom, an end to discrimination on the campuses and other issues of vital interest to students. Some are philosophical and abstract, but on the other hand many call for more concrete and militant struggles for peace and are not satisfied with just petitions.

One signer in about every 20, it has been reported, asks for petitions and in turn becomes a collector.

Student after student tells of the total lack of violent opposition to the petitions. All are thoughtful on the issues presented, even if they disagree with the practicability of

petitions. A steady stream of signatures, now in the hundreds, has resulted.

The student petitions leave space for individual comments by signers. There are several trends already evident in these expressions, in addition to many individual creative contributions. One such trend is indicated by the many short statements like "It's about time!" or "Where have you been before?" or "More power to you!"

such negotiations. One student approached 26 students in an hour between classes, and added 26 signatures and statements to her peace and friendship book. Rare is the student who does not want to write down something.

Large numbers of education majors write statements indicating their strong desire for peace, and apologize for not signing their names, citing the Feinberg Laws and the thought-control witchhunts which bear down especially on education students and student teachers. However, some education students sign their names in bold letters and explain, as one did in writing, "I want very much to teach, but whether I teach or not I MUST have peace more than anything!"

Many students write poems and sketch their sentiments into pictures on the petition blank. One CCNY student drew a picture of a KKKer getting soundly thrashed to explain his reason for signing for peace.

(In a forthcoming issue of The Worker we will describe in detail the Peace and Friendship Book of Brooklyn College's champion signature collector, including all the sentiments exactly as put down, and some of his experiences).

East Side Forum Mon. on Germany

The Soviet proposals for a neutral Germany will be discussed at an open forum Monday night at the Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St.

Sponsored by the East Side Freedom of the Press Association, the Forum will feature Alan Max, managing editor of the Daily Worker and a speaker from the Morning Freiheit.

There will be a question and answer period. Subscription is 25 cents.

Travis, Coleman To Speak at May Day Rally

CHICAGO.—Maurice Travis, international secretary-treasurer of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, will speak on the militant traditions of America's labor movement at a May Day rally to be held here on Saturday evening, May 3, at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

Travis will share the platform with Coleman Young of Detroit, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council.

OFFICERS OF FORD LOCAL DEMAND ELECTION IN MAY

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich., April 15.—In a four-page tabloid titled, "Local 600 Facts," the four top officers of that local deposed by a set of administrators of Walter Reuther charge that the Ford Motor Co. is the one benefiting from this dictatorship over the local.

The "Local 600 Facts" was being distributed not only at the Rouge plant gates but before many other plants.

The four top officers, Carl Stellato, Pat Rice, vice president, William R. Hood, recording secretary, W. C. Grant, financial secretary, call for unity behind the program for a 30 hour week, 40 hour pay; guaranteed annual wage; \$60 weekly unemployment compensation; cost of living wage increase to be added to base rates; pay the 28½-cent raise to skilled workers; FEPC; \$200 pensions now, not 10 years from now; stop decentralization and for a program of peace and a peacetime economy.

The officers demand an election, to start May 14. It is learned that

Reuther has agreed to a meeting with the four top officials this week.

The Hearst press is spreading rumors here that charges are to be preferred against Stellato as Reuther finds that he has no candidate to defeat Stellato and the unity caucus ticket.

The four top officers state they will run as a single slate in the elections.

LAS CRUCES, N. M., April 14.—The Las Cruces, New Mexico Sun-New has featured the first letter received by the family of Francisco A. Garcia from a GI who has been a prisoner of war in Korea for 18 months. Garcia wrote his mother she "can stop worrying, because I'm well taken care of." His letter, in part, follows: "As a POW in this camp, we are treated very lenient by the Chinese volunteers."

"They let us celebrate Thanksgiving and Christmas days, almost the American way. We had chicken and pork for dinner and also a program that was played by other POW's, who could sing and play games, like basketball and volleyball."

"We can have these games almost every evening, and not only that but we have a warm place to sleep in at night and blankets, and nice warm winter clothes that keep us warm (sometimes even makes us sweat). We also have shoes, gloves, and a hat. . . ."

"I miss every one of you. That is why this fighting will stop someday with God's will, so that we can return home again."

Letter from Tunis: North Africa's Cultural Heritage

Following is another letter from an eyewitness in North Africa. The letters, written in February, give a vivid description of the background of the independence struggle against the French imperialists. Another letter from Tunis will appear in a subsequent issue.

TUNIS

MY TRAIN COMPANIONS out of Algiers, North Africa, were teachers in the school of the synagogue in their native mountain village of Guelma. As to their origin? "No one knows exactly," the man said, "Our family roots trace back to the period of the Phoenicians and the Carthaginians some 3,000 ago."

In their village the French had created artificial barriers among the people. The "Hebrews" were in one section of the city, the "Arabs" in another, and the French had still another area.

There were eight types of schools throughout the country, also creating artificial barriers: The "French Berber," "French Arab," rural schools in "Berber" regions, rural schools in "Arab" regions, schools for Moslim girls, schools for sons of notable people, schools for daughters of notable people, and professional schools. "But," he emphasized, "for the majority of the people there are no schools at all."

Later during the conversation about races and people I offered him "The World and Africa," written by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. His first reaction was "propaganda" but as he read the passages underlined he became interested:

"The Arabs brought the new

(Continued on Page 4)

NAACP BACKS STRUGGLE OF S. AFRICANS FOR FREEDOM

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday declared its support of the South African civil disobedience campaign against the segregation laws of the Malan fascist regime.

In cable to Dr. James Moroka, president of the African National Congress, Walter White, NAACP

secretary, pledged "unqualified support of the fight for freedom against Premier Malan's apartheid oppression of non-white peoples of South Africa."

White noted that a "bloody war was fought against German nazism" and warned that "liberty cannot survive if nazism is permitted to exist in South Africa or elsewhere in the world."

Previously, White had urged President Truman to instruct the U. S. delegation to the United Nations to vote to place the issue of Tunisian freedom on the Security Council agenda. The U. S. later abstained, and the Pakistan motion that it be considered was defeated.

White told Truman that the U. S. abstention "gives the impression to millions whose support we want and need that our country wishes to maintain European imperialism." Such a position, White declared, "is contrary to our tradition of supporting national independence for subject peoples."

REP. ANFUSO TO SPEAK AT ANTI-SMITH ACT RALLY

Rep. Victor L. Anfuso, Brooklyn Democrat; Arthur Garfield Hays, General Counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Rev. Sandy F. Ray, minister of the Cornerstone Baptist Church and chairman of the Social Action Committee of the National Baptist Federation will head a list of noted speakers at a Brooklyn Town Hall meeting for the repeal of the Smith Act April 29.

The meeting was organized by a sponsoring committee of Brooklyn civic and religious leaders who said that "no advocate of freedom can remain silent while the Bill of Rights is shackled by this Smith Act decision." The sponsoring group issued a Call, supporting the dissenting opinions of Supreme Court Justices Black and Douglas. Eighty-five Brooklyn clergymen, civic leaders, trade unionists, Negro leaders, educators and others responded to the Call with their support.

The sponsoring group includes Dr. Vincent Bellafiore, physician; Lewis Flagg, staff attorney of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Sid-

ney J. Gluck, businessman; Rabbi Louis D. Gross, editor of the "Jewish Examiner"; Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Church of Bay Ridge and chairman of the New York Civil Liberties Union; Rev. John Howland Lathrop, Unitarian Church of the Saviour; Rev. Ray, and Frank Serri, attorney.

Joining Rep. Anfuso, Mr. Hays and Rev. Ray at the Town Hall Meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on April 29 will be Rev. Jones, Rabbi Gross, Rev. Lathrop and representatives of labor and other organizations. Admission is 50 cents.

CNA Organizing Chorus in Harlem

The Music Chapter of the Committee for the Negro in the Arts announces that a new chorus for mixed voices is being planned for the Harlem community. The first meeting will take place this Thursday night, 8 p.m. at St. Philip's Parish House, 215 W. 133 St.

Alan Booth, choral conductor and pianist, will direct the new chorus.

Mrs. Hallinan Arrives Here Tomorrow

Mrs. Vincent Hallinan, wife of the Progressive Party's candidate for President jailed for six months by the government, will arrive here tomorrow to begin a tour of eastern and midwestern cities on behalf of her husband's candidacy, it was announced yesterday by C. B. Baldwin, Progressive Party secretary.

Mrs. Hallinan, author of *My Wild Irish Rogues*, published last week by Doubleday, will begin her tour Friday night at the Kings County American Labor Party dinner at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. The dinner, the first mass salvo of the Progressive Party's 1952 election campaign, will also hear Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Negro Vice-Presidential candidate; Vito Mancantonio, state ALP chairman, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, great Negro scholar and peace champion.

Rallies and receptions for Mrs. Hallinan have been scheduled for Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin.

British Union of 350,000 Demands Cut in Rearming

MARGATE, England, April 15.—One of Britain's six largest unions today demanded rearmament cuts and financial independence for Britain from the U.S. The annual conference of the 350,000-member Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW) adopted a resolution calling for a reduction in rearmament with only 12 dissenting hands raised among the 1,200 delegates.

The delegates acted despite a plea by former minister of labor Albert Robens that it would be turning against former Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee and his Labor government.

The resolution called for a "re-examination and reduction of the rearmament program in the light of present-day national and international political and economic circumstances."

It declared that the acceptance of additional financial aid from the U.S. risked further sacrifice of an independent British foreign policy.

And it demanded a fresh evaluation of how much rearmament would be needed before the west is ready to negotiate with the Soviet Union for an understanding to remove the threat of war. The resolution said the size of the rearmament program threatened economic stability and the social services.

Brooks Win 1st; Giants, Yanks Rained Out

Rain knocked out the New York opener between the Giants and Phillies yesterday at the Polo Grounds and also cancelled the Yankee-A's curtain raiser at Philadelphia, but the Brooklyn Dodgers got off on the right foot in Boston, beating the Braves 3-2. The Giants' official opened will take place tonight.

Preacher Roe was the Brooklyn winner, outthurling Warren Spahn. Roy Campanella led the 11-hit Brooklyn attack with three safeties. The Braves scored first on Sam Jethroe's solo homer in the 3rd. The Dodgers came back with 3 in the 5th when Hodges and Furillo singled, Cox drove in one run with another single, Robinson walked and Campanella lashed his third straight hit to drive in two more. Sid Gordon's single drove in the final Boston run in the 5th, and then Roe retired the last 13 batters in order.

Labor Force

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that as of March, 1951, about 36,000,000 persons 20 years old and over were outside the labor force. Of these 13,000,000 had substantial paid work experience.

Captain Brags In Court of Slaying Negro

Captain Franklin B. Weaver yesterday gave a boastful version in Federal Court here how he blackjacked and then shot seaman William Harvey three times aboard ship in the China Sea.

The Alabama-born ship's captain called the killing "a little unusual" and told U. S. Attorney Thomas F. Burchill, Jr., "there has never been any doubt in my mind that I should have shot Harvey, and I knew then and I know now I did what was right."

Weaver began testifying yesterday in the seventh day of his trial on manslaughter charges before Federal Court Judge Edward Weinfeld. Harvey was slain Oct. 25, 1951 aboard the Isbrandtsen Company freighter Flying Trader as it neared Japan.

During his direct testimony Weaver told how he, a 190-pounder, and 6 ft. 1 inch first mate Peter Svenson, had gone to the utility cook's room that fateful morning armed with a blackjack and handcuffs after Svenson had awakened him with a tale that Harvey was telling the chief cook "to kill Weaver."

Harvey had been complaining of illness during the round-the-world voyage, but after a company-arranged medical examination, Weaver said he continued to order him to "turn to."

After beating Harvey with a home-made blackjack that contained a nut and a bolt made by his wife who was a librarian on the deck-ship, Weaver ran up to his cabin and returned with a .25 automatic.

"I saw Harvey and he started after me yelling and screaming. I said 'watch it, stand back,' and I pumped a shell into the firing chamber."

This statement is contrary to Engineer George Wood's testimony that Weaver had cocked the automatic before he got down to the crew deck where the killing took place.

The killer claimed he didn't know any of those shots he fired had struck the dead man until he sank down to the deck.

Two of these wounds were through Harvey's heart and one in his abdomen.

Weaver arrogantly boasted that the Isbrandtsen company "has continued to pay me and will continue to pay me" although all the pay of the unlicensed crew members has been withheld.

The trial will resume today.

RALLY HERE ON APRIL 29 WILL PROTEST GOV'T ATTEMPT TO DESTROY UNIONS

A rally to fight government attempts to cripple and eventually destroy the labor movement was announced yesterday by the New York United Labor Action Committee, representing 100,000 members of CIO, AFL and independent unions. The rally will be held April 29, 7 p.m., at Manhattan Center.

The call for the meeting was issued by Leon Straus and Aaron Schneider, co-chairmen of the Committee, following an emergency meeting of trade union leaders from all over the city.

"The attack on labor throughout the country is approaching the crisis stage," the call warned.

The call noted that "all groups—rightwing, leftwing, middle-of-the-road—are involved. The attack

is increasing because thousands of workers are expressing their resentment at the wage freeze, higher prices, taxes and increased unemployment."

LISTS ATTACKS

The call listed this partial picture of governmental attacks on labor:

• **NEW YORK:** Officers of Distributive Workers District 65 jailed for refusing to turn over union records to a grand jury; 16 Teachers Union members fired and suspended in the Board of Education's witchhunting campaign; contempt case against UE's Julius Emspak and Tom Quinn pushed.

• **AKRON:** Nine leaders of the CIO United Rubber Workers jailed.

• **DETROIT:** Many workers

fired after witchhunt against Ford Local 600, CIO, by Un-American Committee.

• **WASHINGTON:** Abram Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers, cited for contempt of Congress.

• **SAN FRANCISCO:** \$750,000 fine against Longshoremen's Union. Awaiting decision on frameup of ILWU leaders.

• **CLEVELAND:** Railroad unions fighting to lift phony two-year-old government seizure of roads, which has prevented workers from winning any of their demands.

• **KENTUCKY:** Attempted murder of UMW organizers.

• **BESSEMER, ALA.:** Police frameup of Asbury Howard, Negro Mine-Mill leader.

Leader of Mexico Popular Party Jailed in Frameup

MEXICO CITY, April 15.—The Mexican government today arrested Gen. Octavio Vezar Vasquez, provisional president of the Popular Party, on a frameup charge of "disobeying military orders." Vezar was held in prison for three hours and then was released in \$340 bail.

Vezar participated recently in the formation of a three-party coalition, including the Communist Party, to oppose the reactionary PRI Party of President Miguel Aleman in the forthcoming July elections.

Leaders of the coalition called on Aleman to halt the action against Vezar and declare publicly that military officials would not be persecuted for their political activity.

ASSAIL MOVE TO BLACKLIST BAIL FUND CONTRIBUTORS

A new court fight to prevent the blacklisting of bail fund contributors loomed yesterday as Attorney General Goldstein took over the records of the Civil Rights Congress bail fund.

Goldstein plans to liquidate the \$700,000 fund, which is used to bail out political prisoners, unless restrained by the courts.

Liquidation would be conducted by receiver, named by Gov. Tom Dewey's administration, which has been trying to destroy the bail fund.

And liquidation brings the danger of publication of the name of contributors and the blacklisting of some of them.

The danger that the names would be published was frankly stated by Deputy Banking Superintendent Donald H. Aiken some time ago. The receiver would make public "some" of the 4,000 contributors' names, the State official said.

The blacklisting danger was recognized by the bail fund trustees when they refused to make the names public last year. Frederick V. Field, Dashiell Hammett, W. Aphaeus Hunton and Abner Green went to prison instead of becoming stoolpigeons. . . . A fifth trustee, Robert Dunn was ill.

RECEIVED PROMISE

Later the trustees turned the records over to the State Department of Banking on a definite promise that the records would be strictly confidential.

This promise was violated when the State Banking Department,

headed by Superintendent William A. Lyon, turned the records over to the Attorney General.

The Banking Department's false pretext was that the bail fund was "insolvent" because several Smith Act prisoners defaulted their bail last year.

And on this false pretext of "insolvency" the Attorney General hopes to liquidate the fund, after much of its assets had been wasted in receiver's fees and court expenses.

"The fund is NOT insolvent," said Robert Dunn, one of the five former trustees yesterday. "There is no excuse for liquidation." The defaulted sums have been covered by signed waivers from bail fund contributors.

"Every bail fund contributor

(Continued on Page 6)

FORD TOOL-DIE WORKERS ASK UAW CALL STOPPAGE

DEARBORN, Mich., April 15.—Tool and die workers in the Ford Rouge plant voted to demand the UAW-CIO International officer shall order a nationwide work stoppage of skilled workers to pressure the Wage Stabilization Board to grant a 28½ cents an hour wage increase for skilled auto workers.

The unanimous vote, with one exception, came at the tool and die workers meeting last Sunday in Ford Local 600 hall, chaired by Joe Mooney, an administrator of

Walter Reuther.

The motion for a national stoppage to force the WSB to okay the 28½ cents an hour raise was made by W. C. Grant, present financial secretary of Ford Local 600, whose office is occupied by a Reuther administrator as is the offices of Carl Stellato, president, Pat Rice, vice president, William Hood, recording secretary.

Only vote against was by one John Fitzpatrick, member of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, the fascist-minded cler-

ical gang that works with Reuther in trying to strangle the militant forces in Local 600. Skilled workers in UAW-CIO are estimated to be about 10 percent of the 1,270,000 member union.

It was the Ford tool and die makers, led by their building president John Orr, over a year ago that started the wage campaign to wipe out through wage increases the differential existing between skilled workers in Ford, GM, Chrysler and other big plants and

the skilled workers in small jobbing shops. The differential is estimated to be around 50 cents an hour being paid more in small jobbing shops.

A panel of the WSB recommended 28½ cents be paid an hour to go towards wiping out this differential. Reuther was forced to support the WSB panel, but was not unhappy when the entire WSB outfit refused to okay its own panel's recommendation for 28½ cents.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New
York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.
Cable Address "Dailwork" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

TUNISIA ASKED FOR FREEDOM

TUNISIA PLEADED for a chance to be heard in the UN Security Council.

But Washington strangled its plea. It had the help of the world's two biggest oppressors of colonial slaves, Britain and France, and the me-too assistance of those big defenders of freedom, fascist Greece and Turkey.

Washington's politicians talk freedom when they reach into America's pockets for billions of dollars in taxes for guns and "aid." But when they see a nation asking for freedom, they give it bullets.

French police and troops are shooting down Tunisian men, women and children in the streets. Famine stalks this enslaved and invaded African nation. Tunisia turns to the UN which is supposed to act in such cases. But the Washington leadership has deformed the UN into a club for war, not a body for negotiating peace and defending peoples from aggression.

In taking this brutal action, the Washington leaders have hurled the American people into conflict with three-fourths of the human race. The nations backing Tunisia, headed by the Soviet Union and the Asian-Arab bloc, along with People's China which is kept out of the UN, equal just about three-quarters of humanity. Washington is trying to "veto" this humanity with its policy of war against colonial independence. It will be a vain effort. But it will cost us as Americans billions in dollars and the lost respect of decent humanity everywhere.

The Washington decision to give Tunisia the Korean treatment via our French "ally" must be reversed by American public opinion. We should insist on Tunisian freedom, on the seating of People's China, and on restoring the UN to its function as a peace-making body, not as a club for war against the Asian peoples seeking the same freedom we fought for in 1776.

A SCHOOL FOR THE PEOPLE

THIS NEWSPAPER again congratulates the students and faculty of the Jefferson School of Social Science.

We were impressed last term when the Jefferson School succeeded in its campaign for a big increase in the enrollment of Negro and Puerto Rican students, and for intensified struggle against white and national chauvinism. We are further impressed with the school's current extension of that campaign with a special drive to enroll many more industrial workers. The slogans, "Consolidate Negro-White Unity!" and "Build an Industrial Base for Jefferson School!" aptly reflects the urgent needs, not only of this institution, but also of the entire progressive movement.

The people of our community are fortunate, indeed, in having this remarkable institution. Here is a genuine Marxist school for workers, open to everyone, with no entrance requirements and with very low fees. Here, moreover, is a school whose comprehensive program of studies—which includes scores of short-term courses in economics, politics, history, philosophy, science, language and the arts—is geared toward furthering the most fundamental goals of working people—peace, democracy and socialism.

No other community in the U. S. can boast such a school where several thousand workers assemble each term to study the science of Marxist-Leninism.

We urge our readers to make use of the facilities of this splendid institution. While spring term enrollment is still going on, we should take special steps to acquaint our Negro, Puerto Rican and working class friends with the rich opportunities for the scientific study of society afforded by the Jefferson School of Social Science.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



The 'Russian General' Marches on Akron Streets

By A. PAULL

AKRON, O., April 15.—It was the 35th day of the 38-day strike at the B. F. Goodrich plant here. Something had to give.

Despite the hesitancy and irresoluteness of some union leaders, the rank-and-file rubber workers were showing a new high in militancy and solidarity.

Something had to be done about it! If the workers did not believe the Big Lie, something must be done to convince them.

And who should come to the rescue if not that great defender of the big rubber companies, the Akron Beacon Journal?

A NEW TRICK

And so on the 35th day of the strike, there appeared on the streets of Akron a "sinister-looking" man in the uniform of a Major-General of the Red Army.

He carried an ominous looking brief case and had a camera strapped around his neck. Slinking along behind him was a photographer, ready to snap pictures of the great explosion, should it occur. After all, had not the enterprising editor of the ABJ every right to expect that his ace reporter, George Scriven, dressed as a Red Army officer, would be the very means of invoking among the strikers the fear of an "imminent Soviet invasion," split their ranks and break the strike?

And was not George Scriven really a hero, nay, a martyr? Who knows what harm might befall him when the angry Akron workers turn their wrath upon him?

And so it must have been with a pounding heart that scrivener George Scriven stepped from the ABJ office building into the busy Akron street. Now he was "Maj. Gen. Sergei Ivanovitch Rostoff," and the heavy, sinister-like accent he had been practicing would soon be put to the test. The big moment had come.

But let George Scriven tell it himself, as it appeared, complete with pictures, on the ABJ first and second pages the next day:

"... I reached Main St. and three teen-age boys gave me the eye.

"Isn't that a Russian Army uniform?" asked one.

"I nodded.

"See, I told you," the question-asking one told his buddies.

"All three pooled information to give me directions to the First National Tower.

"I was waiting for the light to change at Main and Exchange. The black briefcase I carried gave me that official look. I had a camera strapped around my neck.

"What uniform is that?" the man next to me asked.

"Russian Army," I answered.

"How long have you been in?"

"Ten years," I said.

"Were you captured?"

"No," I answered.

"He asked me if I had ever been to a certain Russian city. I can't remember the name. My Russian geography is weak.

"I have a brother there," he said, mentioning the name of the city.

"Is that right," I said, starting off for the First National Tower. He gave me directions and I thanked him.

COPS' REACTION

Scriven then tells how some cops finally got curious. They asked him for his identification, and he reluctantly showed them his reporter's card. They allowed him to continue.

"At Mill St. I began scribbling some notes. A soldier was next to me. He looked like he wasn't sure whether to salute me or not. He didn't.

"Where are you stationed?" I asked.

"Camp Breckenridge," he answered.

"How long have you been in?"

"About a month," he said.

"Like it?" I asked.

"Not bad," he said, explaining that he was in basic training.

"Lifted my camera and pretended I was shooting pictures of Main St.

"A pretty redhead interrupted me.

"Pardon me," she said, 'but I've never seen a uniform like that before. What is it?"

"The Russian Army," I answered.

"What rank are you?" she asked.

"Major General," I said.

"I just wondered," she said, walking away.

"I strolled along Main St. some more. I talked to a friendly man, a roving street photographer and several women, then started by auto

for GAC (Goodyear Aircraft Co.)."

Scriven then relates how company police finally took him into their office at GAC, where they called the FBI and Naval Intelligence. After much questioning and phone calls, he and his photographer friend were released—after all the pictures were developed and examined.

And Scriven concludes his long account of an odyssey in search of an explosion with these words:

"... We were convinced that Akron's security safeguards were up. But we couldn't help thinking about a few things that happened on Main St.

"A friendly man I met in a store doorway asked me if I was on my own. A street photographer snapped two pictures of me when I asked him, and then offered to buy the camera I was carrying for \$50.

"Another man was sure I was a Canadian soldier. Several women gave me polite directions to the B. F. Goodrich Co. and told me the busses were on strike. Then there was the pretty redhead who 'just wondered' about my uniform.

"I'm still wondering."

A DUD

The explosion planned by the rubber company mouthpiece didn't come off. It was a dud. The provocation boomeranged. Even when the arrogant moneybags violate international law by using the uniform of another country to organize provocations, the people don't bite. The reason is simple.

The people want peace. They want friendship and trade among nations. They want a decent living at home, better working conditions.

The people of Akron, like the ordinary folk of the whole country, want to live in a land of democracy in a world of peace.

P.S.—The attempted provocation of the ABJ had no effect whatsoever in the company effort to break the strike and weaken the union. Three days later the battle was fought to a standstill, with the bigger aim of the company, to smash the union, defeated for the time being.

Akron's rubber workers gave a demonstration of unity, organized strength and solidarity which served a warning to the companies on the eve of the 1952 wage negotiations.

Bail Fund

(Continued From Page 3)
was sure of getting every cent back. We paid back tens of thousands of dollars within the 30-day time limit during the fund's history. The State Attorney General's move is a double blow at civil liberties, Dunn continued. "It is first an attack on the right to bail. Individual workers cannot raise the large bail sums demanded in political cases. They have to depend on funds like the one they are now seeking to liquidate."

"The move also looks like an attempt to publish the names of the contributors, whom Field, Hammett, Green and Hunton so bravely protected."

Dunn added that the contributors would suffer heavy losses if the Gov. Dewey receivership is carried out.

The costs of such liquidation are heavy, and the bail fund contributors will only get what is left.

The Fund had worked out a plan to pay the contributors in full before the State Attorney General took over.

The Fund's voluntary liquidation would have been carried out in cooperation with State Banking Department officials.

Grace Hutchins, veteran labor economist, had been selected by the Fund as the sole trustee to handle this voluntary liquidation. Dunn and the other trustees had resigned earlier.

Case of '16'

(Continued from Page 1)
studies of jury panels for the last six months revealed that while 91 percent of jurors on the panels were from the rich executive class, only 8.7 percent were workers. The lawyers argued that all testimony of jury clerks William J. Borman showed how he illegally eliminated Negroes and Puerto Ricans who reported for jury service.

SYSTEM LOADED
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, acting as her own counsel, told the court: "Somebody somewhere, somehow has loaded the system. It looks very much, as Supreme Court Justice Black said in the Fay case, like a sophisticated jury. Such juries threaten built-in verdicts in political cases. We feel strongly we cannot get a fair trial with the present panel."

Miss Flynn asked the judge to dismiss the present jury panel and choose a jury from a "more representative panel."

"What care I how fair she be if she be not fair to me," Miss Flynn said, quoting an unnamed poet in a final characterization of the jury system.

Mrs. Kaufman said the jury system should be declared illegal in this case "because it is representative of a special class opposed to the defendants."

"This is especially unfair in this case where a political party is on trial," she added. "What we have here is a jury prone to convict."

Serri said: "Any system that eliminates virtually all manual workers is not a sensible system."

"I find no sufficient evidence

that the jurors are selected other than on an individual basis," Judge Dimock ruled.

Mrs. Kaufman then moved for a 90-day adjournment on grounds that a fair trial under the Smith Act was impossible in the present heated atmosphere created by the government's anti-Communist campaign.

The Judge remarked that if these conditions continue indefinitely it would not be possible for the government to bring a Smith Act prosecution.

"The government has created these conditions," Mrs. Kaufman told the court. "It is the duty of the government to purge itself."

Pettis Perry, also acting as his own counsel, cited the violent demonstration against himself and defendant Betty Gannett when they appeared recently at a defense rally in Jamaica.

Defense Attorney John T. McTernan presented the court with photostats of editorials in the New York Mirror, Daily News and World-Telegram bulldozing Judge Dimock for even hearing evidence on the jury challenge. He called the court's attention also to the editorial attacks against the defense attorneys, calling them "Commie Counsel."

Judge Dimock said he agreed that the editorials were "reprehensible," and made the administration of justice "more difficult."

The judge lauded the manner in which the defense attorneys had presented their case. A few moments later he ruled against them.

The defendants announced that James Wright, Negro attorney of Washington, would join the defense staff this morning as attorney for defendant Marion Bachrach.

Yonkers

(Continued from Page 1)
quent minister declared: "We must always reserve the right to cry out for justice!"

In delivering the invocation, the Rev. Evans, white, of the Charity Hill Church, had sought to dull the protests of the Negroes against the racist character of the killings and the administration of justice. "We are here to protest against all crimes," he prayed. "We protest against the killing of white men; we protest against the killing of Negroes by Negroes; we protest against the killing of white men by Negroes, and we protest against the killing of Negroes by white men."

Rev. Hamilton thought contrary to this. Justice, he said, cannot be allowed "to roll along its natural course. History has proven otherwise, at least for the sons of Ham—for those who have been kissed by too many suns. We have learned one thing: If justice comes, it will not come automatically, but through blood and sweat and tears." The last phrase of the sentence was spoken through tumultuous applause.

Both the Rev. Evans and the chairman, the Rev. Thomas L. Slater, of Bethel Baptist Church, White Plains, had urged the audience to be unemotional and to

SWIFTER SPEED-SHAPER
SOFIA (Telepress).—The State Engineering Works at Sofia have for the first time in Bulgaria manufactured a speed-shaper which has six gears, does 17 to 17 revolutions per minute and runs on a 2.8 kilowatt power. After thorough testing under workshop conditions, serial production of the new machine will start.

follow the channels of "law and order." Rev. Slater, in his effort to disavow acceptance of leftwing support, almost made emotions equivalent to "Communism."

Canada Lee, the noted Negro actor, disagreed with the "no-emotion" advice—and the audience indicated agreement by its thunderous applause when he said movingly:

"I try not to be emotional, but I am a black man and black men have been murdered and I must be emotional. Not to be angry at this implies turning the other cheek—but why must it always be we who turn the other cheek?"

Applause and vocal agreement greeted the actor's words. He continued:

"If you live with your nose in the mud, they will step on you and push your nose further into the mud."

"I don't know whether white Americans know what it means—just how hard it is—to be a Negro and a good American at the same time."

Then with the audience in rapt silence and with many eyes dampening, Lee thundered angrily:

"When I think that America, this great and tremendously rich country, has been built on the backs and the broken dreams of my people, and when I think that in every war my people have died for this country; and when I know that my people cannot walk the streets in safety—I feel badly."

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, sponsor of the meeting reminded the audience that persons throughout the world asked him one question before all others:

"Mr. White, how can you call yourselves a democracy in America as long as dark-skinned men can be lynched and nothing is done about it?"

White said that the names of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, assassinated last Christmas by KKK bomb-throwers in Florida, were "as well known in Asia as is the name of Harry Truman." La Benkey, White said, did the same thing as the Florida bombers. Both incidents, he said were "examples of America's failure to live up to what it says it believes in."

The audience gasped when White revealed that for the two hours the Blackall brothers lived at Yonkers' St. Joseph's Hospital after being shot—their last hours on earth—the family was billed for \$366.

The chairman grouped three white trade unionists as a "package" on the program. Each of the labor speakers revealed an unbelievable ignorance of the Negro people, moving from platitude to outright insults.

George Aronoff, an ILGWU official, representing the Westchester County AFL Council, patronizingly asserted that he saw no difference between the Negroes in the audience and himself and advised that everyone "teach the meaning of tolerance." The solution of all the problems of racism, he thought, was contained in the Preamble to the Constitution.

Walter L. Kirschenbaum, representing the Jewish Labor Committee, announced, like a too clever sophomoric, police brutality, ex-police brutality and police-state brutality—the latter a gratuitous slander of the Soviet Union.

Charles Hughes, president of the giant Alexander Smith local of the CIO Textile Workers Union stunned some members of the audience when he said that many CIO unions were "lily white," but that this "sorely displeases the leadership." Not all of his fellow unionists, he said, "accepted the responsibility of treating all our brothers as equals . . . but that is a slow process."

Steel

(Continued from Page 1)
ment of the steel dispute seemed possible.

Feinsinger also told the committee the steel settlement depends to a "considerable extent" on whether the government grants a price increase to satisfy the steel companies.

"Tell me what they (the government) plan to do on prices and I'll tell you when there'll be a settlement," said the WSB head.

Feinsinger rapped Wilson for declaring that the WSB proposals were a "serious threat" to stabilization. He said Wilson would have granted the steel workers at the outside a raise of 5 cents an hour, counting fringe benefits, and really aimed for no raise and no price hike. He also repeated his earlier assertions that the WSB recommendation allows the steel workers only to catch up with raises obtained by workers in comparable industries.

Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon announced today he would introduce a bill to return the mills to the owners if the WSB package is granted the workers, but would ban the union shop in steel. The bill would also bar the government from granting more than the allowable \$2 or \$3 on a price hike.

Morse said he would seek unanimous consent for immediate action on the bill.

Senator Robert E. Taft announced, however, he was backing a resolution sponsored by Sen. Styles Bridges to probe the seizure.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Some 170 industrialists and head business organizations, meeting here under the joint auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, today launched an all-out drive in support of the steel corporations.

The main fire of this united front of big business was ostensibly directed at Truman's seizure of the industry and "socialism." But the ammunition was really aimed at labor, and in the first place the steel workers to whom they seek to deny the Wage Stabilization Board's wage recommendation.

The meeting of big business brass indicated new attacks on labor is rapidly being built up.

Flood

(Continued from Page 1)
and threatening a record crest downstream in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The Red River of the North periled Fargo, N. D., and Moorhead, Minn., and lapped at a dike

Classified Ads

ROOM TO RENT
ROOM with private family. Man preferred. Amsterdam Ave. and 119th St. Telephone mornings or evenings, UN 4-2899.

HELP WANTED
LIFE GUARD, assistant life guard and social director for Nature Friend's Camp Midvale. Apply by letter to Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, New Jersey.

FOR SALE
(Appliances)
ELNA SEWING MACHINE—rated tops by Independent Consumer Research Org. Generous Trade-in Allowance. Standard Brands Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

SERVICES
(Upholstery)
SOFIA rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Carefully attention, mornings 9-1. HYcanth 8-7887.

SOFIA \$12. chairs \$6 up. Seat bottoms repaired in your home. First class material and labor. Slipcovers. Estimates given. Anywhere N. Y. and N. Jersey. AO 3-9496.

TELEVISION
TV SERVICE and installations immediate attention to all calls \$3 plus parts. Call WA 7-3886.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE
MOVING, STORAGE, many satisfied readers. Low rates. Call Ed Wendell JE 4-3000
JIMMIE & SPIKE'S Moving and Pickup Service, large and small jobs, UN 4-7707.

protecting a veterans hospital at Fargo.

The Missouri, in its worst flood on record, poured through lowlands and made islands of lake-encircled towns along the Iowa and Nebraska shores as it poured toward this area.

In some places south of Sioux City, Ia., where the crest hit yesterday, the river was eight miles wide.

The gravest threat of the rolling river was in this densely-populated area, still dry behind dikes battered by the ever-rising waters.

Thousands raced to build up the levees and strengthen them.

Progressives

(Continued from Page 1)
through the wide area. Again we see hit-and-run methods applied to flood control and not controlling any floods. The first job is to rehabilitate those driven from their farms and homes. This cannot be done by the Red Cross or with the small relief funds made available by the President," Benson said.

"But more important," he continued, "we must see to it that this destruction is not repeated. As a long-time resident of this area, I urge the President to immediately ask Congress to divert one billion dollars from the swollen arms budget and really begin a far-reaching program to stop floods in the Missouri Valley, to reclaim the land and to build adequate power facilities. A coordinated program is needed—but the President's budget in January completely failed the people of this 500,000 square-mile area."

"His budget message admits that arms spending has cut flood control projects from 122 to 64. Particularly in view of wasteful arms spending, this is an intolerable situation which should be rectified at once."

Shopper's Guide

Electrolysis
IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE
to Rid Yourself of Unwanted Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Men also treated. Free consultation.
BELLETTA ELECTROLYSIS
110 West 34th St. (adj. Saks)
Suites 1101-1102 • LO 3-4215

Insurance
CARL JACK R. BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Mill End Goods
I purchased a Mfg's close-out of "Combiere-Couturier" Silks (PARISIANNE) used in \$150.00 dresses. While they last at \$2.00 a yard
MILL END IMPORTS
80 E. 114th St. — Room 204
Open daily to 7 P.M.
Wednesday to 9 P.M.

Moving and Storage
MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK CIARAMITA
19 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Opticians and Optometrists
UNITY OPTICAL CO.
152 FLATBUSH AVE.
Near Atlantic Ave. — Our Only Office
ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel. NEVins 3-9166
DAILY 9 A.M. — 7 P.M.
SATURDAY 9 A.M. — 3 P.M.
EYES EXAMINED EYE EXERCISES

Restaurants
JADE MOUNTAIN
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-9444
• Quality Chinese Food •
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

Greet The Worker on May Day

GREETING BLANK

DATE _____

To appear on special page devoted to greeting the victims of the Smith and McCarran Acts, especially our editor John Gates; and Benjamin J. Davis, president of the former publishers of our paper.

INITIALS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

Enclosed please find \$_____ to cover.

NOTE: The deadline for all greetings is Wednesday, April 16th. The issue will be dated April 27, 1952.

Thrilling Circus Show in New Soviet Film at the Stanley

By ART SHIELDS

It is too bad that the wonderful dancing bears of Ivan Rubin, the world-famous animal trainer, and the elephant who dances to accordion music are "agents of Moscow" in the eyes of Sen. Pat McCarran, because we would enjoy seeing them in person.

McCarran is just as allergic to the entrancing one-wheel girl cyclists from China and the marvelous Peking athletes, who do acrobatics with "pagodas" of eight delicately balanced porcelain bowls on their heads.

The gloomy old Senator from the wide-open gambling state of Nevada hasn't licked us, however, by his barbed wire immigration curtain. We can still enjoy the great eastern circus artists in the lovely Soviet color film now showing at the Stanley Theatre.

This film—"In the Circus Arena"—gives us close-ups of the Chinese and Russian troupes performing at the Moscow circus.

Audience and artists are part of one show in this rich color film. The camera often shifts to the smiling children in their fathers' and mothers' laps near the ringside. . . . The Soviet circus, you see, is an intimate, one-ring affair. It is possible that it is seen, however, by more people than get into the "Greatest Show on Earth." The reason for this is the long circus season; that runs from Spring to October. "The Greatest Show," on the other hand, makes only brief visits to any American city.

There are other differences too. The Soviet children and their daddies and mothers do not come to witness the "death-defying" stunts that take the lives of so many American artists. Nor are they gazing goggle-eyed at mechanized tricks like the shooting of a man from a circus "cannon." They have come to laugh with jolly clowns and delightful animals and to enjoy marvelous feats of strength and dexterity instead.

Every visitor to the Stanley I've talked to seems to have his own favorite act in this delightful two-hour performance. I think that mine are furnished by the Uzbek and Turkmenian horsemen, who dive through hoops on the backs of their steeds at full gallop.

Others like best the dancing bear, who prances in the dress of a peasant grandmother. Some give the "Oscar" to the beautiful Irina Bugrimova, who stretches out on a living carpet of five friendly lions. And many of my friends insist that the Chinese acrobats and jugglers are the very best.

The juggler acrobats of China have a grace and precision that I have never seen on an American stage. They have marvelous strength as well. And they have buoyant personalities that would be lost in the astronomic distances at which spectators are placed in the Garden galleries of the "Greatest Show on Earth." They seem to be talking to the children in the audience with their smiling eyes as they juggle countless porcelain plates and glasses of water from fantastic positions.

These Chinese and Russian artists are rare ambassadors of good will. How could any normal American lad think of dropping a block-buster bomb (if he could get through the jet-fighter screen) on the brothers and sisters of these friendly artists?

I suppose that's why Sen. McCarran and the kill-joy agents of the Immigration Bureau are determined to keep the Chinese and Russian artists out.

The Chinese people of this great city, however, are thronging to the Stanley these days. Nine-tenths of the entire New York Chinese population is estimated to have enjoyed the great Chinese documentary film that just ended a long run. And they are coming back again now, together with tens of thousands of other New Yorkers of every nationality.



ACTRESS IRINA BUGRIMOVA, doing a stunt with a lion, is one of the attractions featured at the Moscow State Circus as seen in the color film "In the Circus Arena."



CHINESE CIRCUS ARTISTS IN MOSCOW—Kuang Yu-ho and his sensational acrobatic team give a spectacular performance in the new color film "In the Circus Arena," cementing artistic and cultural ties between circus performers of the New China and members of the Moscow State Circus.

BLANKFORT'S MELODRAMA ABOUT A UTOPIAN 'ISRAEL'

THE JUGGLER. By Michael Blankfort. Little Brown. Boston. 243 pp. \$3.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Hans Muller was a juggler in Germany. Deceived by his popularity into believing that his Jewish ancestry would not offend the Nazis, he lost his wife and two children and he himself was thrown into a concentration camp. Muller is the hero of Michael Blankfort's new novel, "The Juggler." As the book opens, Muller is arriving in Israel. Unhappy, alone, on the verge of mental breakdown, and feeling no identity as a Jew, Muller attacks an Israeli policeman when he mistakenly thinks the latter is hunting for him.

The novel is a compound of the detective chase, the psychoanalytical redemption and—the new element in the bourgeois trinity—an exposition of Israel as the new classless Utopia, the Shangri-La of the Age of the Cold War. Muller takes refuge in an Israeli collective. The kindly, lovable policeman assures him that he wants only Muller's well-being, and Muller, having found the love of a beautiful member of the collective as well, recognizes for the first time that he belongs somewhere, and all is well.

"The Juggler" is an appropriate symbol, not only for the hero but for the author. All decent people have admired the courage with which the people of Israel fought to defend their hard won national independence. But it is a cruel deception to picture this little country, in which the class struggle rages, and in which social and economic problems exist as elsewhere, as a paradise peopled by saints and sages.

Blankfort's idealization of Israel

is a frequently-encountered phenomenon in American books and magazines these days.

In his case, as in many others, the source for this sput-sugar version of Israeli life is quite obvious. A host of petty-bourgeois intellectuals, in flight before the Truman-McCarthy witchhunters, have either joined in or remained silent before the Big Lie of anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism.

An author like Blankfort, who has made his peace with the Un-American Committee, still seeks the dignity of the mantle of liberalism. And so, unable and unwilling to look to the Soviet Union, to China, to the People's Democracies as the hope and example for mankind, he conjures up a dream world, calls it "Israel," and offers himself as its prophet. No mention, of course, of such crudities as U.S. capitalists' domination of Israel's economy and foreign policy.

The story of Hans Muller is a moving one, and many of the Israeli farmers, doctors, youth, are people of charm and dignity. But "The Juggler" ends, as it begins, in melodrama, because it evades social reality.

One wonders what Evans Carlson, whose biography Blankfort wrote in a day when he was not scraping before the Un-American Committee, would say about "The Juggler." One suspects that Carlson, who penetratingly analyzed the reasons for the ultimate rout of the Kuomintang in China, would have asked: "Who owns what? Who eats what? Who believes what, in Israel?"

As it is, "The Juggler" will probably be made into a Hollywood thriller. The movie magnates who make pro-war films just love the kind of abstract "democracy" which this book extols.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Rain, Rain Go Away . . .

JOTTED BEFORE heading for that Polo Grounds clash which opens the fight for second place in the National League. . . . Lots of reaction, pro, con and inbetween on last Thursday's column on ethics and baseball. Will turn over some space to it shortly. . . . A terrific movie which went completely unreviewed as far as I know—Harlem Globetrotters. This is in many ways the best film ever to deal with a sports subject, and is without any question the ONLY Hollywood film to treat with Negro athletes with dignity and respect. Far far better than the spurious "Jackie Robinson Story" which got such hoopla. Won't be allowed in the South. A terrific treat in every respect, look for it and enjoy it. . . . Chicago White Sox bubbling with joy over the draft rejection for physical reasons of star lefty Billy Pierce. Like money put back in their pocket. . . . Knicks may sweep next three in row from Minneapolis. Clifton, giving away more than four inches, doing key job on Mikan, who scored only four goals from the floor each of first two games. Ernie Vandeweghe a sensational sparkplug when it comes to the money games.

Clippings on New Orleans Game

MORE ON THAT precedent shattering game between the Chicago White Sox and Pittsburgh Pirates in New Orleans—from an interview with Chisox general manager Frank Lane in the Chicago Tribune: "Lane's biggest thrill of the exhibition whirl came Monday night in New Orleans when the Sox made baseball history there with two Negroes—Minnie Mino and Rodriguez—in the lineup against the Pittsburgh Pirates.

"Early this year I was notified by the New Orleans club of regulations against whites and Negroes playing on the same field," said Lane. "But at Phoenix I talked to manager Paul Richards and we decided we should make every effort to take our complete ball club into New Orleans.

"A week before our scheduled appearance there, I wired our starting lineup to New Orleans and it included Mino and Rodriguez. Among the 9,052 who came out for the game were thousands of Negroes. It was a grand ball game. When Mino left the field after five innings everyone in the park cheered him."

And here is part of a column on the same subject by Warren Brown of the Chicago Herald-American:

"A returned wanderer, absent from Chicago and its environs since Feb. 13, craves indulgence while he summarizes the more vivid incidents of a lengthy tour.

"Let it be said here and now that nothing which happened in California, Arizona, or Texas—and many things that were both novel and thrilling did happen—can displace my recollection of the night of April 7 in the New Orleans ball park.

"That was the night in which baseball broke down one more barrier of racial intolerance. That was the night that Minnie Mino and Hector Rodriguez, regular members of the Chicago White Sox, became the first Negroes to play on the same New Orleans field with whites. That Minny and Hector each rose to the occasion, and each furnished one of the decisive blows in a come-from-behind victory of the White Sox over the Pirates, was beside the point.

"The main items were that they played in the ball game; that the largest crowd ever to witness an exhibition game in New Orleans attended; that the realization must have come to everyone present:

"What's wrong with this? Why hasn't it been done before?"

"Mino was permitted to leave the game after the sixth inning. When he jogged in to the White Sox dugout, he was given an ovation by the whites that will long be remembered in the South.

"The one restriction that was placed on Mino and Rodriguez for the night game was that they could not dress in the clubhouse with the rest of the White Sox. However, long after the game ended Minny and Hector, still in uniform, came into the clubhouse to take off spikes and don sneakers and reclaim their valuables which were stored in the club trunk kept for that purpose.

"I wondered at the time what had detained them. I didn't find out until some time later when manager Paul Richards, general manager Frank Lane and I went out to seek transportation downtown.

"We were accosted by a New Orleans resident, white, who wanted to say he had never seen anything like that in his life. The crowd, he said, besieged Mino and Rodriguez, seeking their autographs."

The Louisiana Weekly, a Negro newspaper, reveals that the local ball club had been told "there would be trouble if we would book white teams with Negro players into New Orleans." Four thousand of the fans, the paper estimates, were Negroes. "While the game actually was scheduled for eight o'clock," it reports, "the one grandstand allotted for Negro fans started bursting at the seams a full hour before game time. Some took to the rooftops and climbed up on the fences. The ball park crews then began to erect a temporary fence around the playing field. The Negro crowd bulging eight feet around the field finally overflowed into an unfinished empty bleacher. The crowd broke through and jammed it at their own risk."

Which all shows that the fight for democracy on the ballfield in New Orleans took one big step forward and there are some bigger steps ahead still to be fought and won.

Anyhow, congratulations to Lane and Richards for helping to force the first issue. After reading these clippings I hope your White Sox go one notch further than the third place I picked 'em for! Sorry, first place is reserved for my traditionally favorite American League team.

THE ROBINSON-GRAZIANO fight is strictly a payoff fight, with Chicago's first sellout house since Jack Dempsey met King Levinsky and 80 grand in the till for television and radio rights. From the last we saw of Ray and Rocky, it could not possibly be a contest. Robinson, well below his great peak, still commands far too much talent for Graziano—in our opinion today's Robinson is even much too good for the best Graziano who ever pulled on mitts, and Rocky is far from his crude and hard-hitting best of the first two Zale fights. The zest has long gone out of fighting for him and he never could defend himself—so it's Ray by a five round KO.

East Side Dims Lights as Rally Marks 'Warsaw Ghetto' Uprising

At 7:45 p.m. Monday evening the bright neon lights were dimmed on the broad boulevard of the lower east side's Delancey St. The process was not a sudden one. A big red sign over a clothing store or a restaurant or a drug store would blink out, now in one part of the avenue, now in another.

In about three minutes the usually gay street was left in a hushed, somewhat eerie dimness.

It was drizzling. But on the corner of Norfolk and Delancey St. a crowd of more than 100—some with umbrellas—stood before a big loudspeaker truck. Young fellows with flares lighted up the truck in the dimmed street. Others carried signs, which said: "Don't rearm the murderers of six million Jews," and "A New Nazi Army Leads to Another War."

On the truck, Bernard Harkavy, co-chairman of the East Side Citizens Conference for Denazification and a leader of the Manhattan Jewish Conference, was telling the crowd what was going on.

Delancey and Clinton Sts. were dimmed, he said, in honor of the memory of the heroic Jews who died fighting the Nazis for 42 days in the Warsaw Ghetto, a struggle that began during Passover, 1943. United, regardless of religious or political differences, they fought to the death, killing thousands of Nazis, knocking out hundreds of tanks, Harkavy said.

At a little after 8, the lights were turned on again and the memorial got under way. It was addressed by two ministers and a rabbi, by a union leader and by the chairman of the East Side Conference, Nathan Padgug, a former state assistant attorney general.

Padgug recounted the story of the slaughter of 6,000,000 Jews by the Nazis. And he told how the Nazi murderers were now being greeted by the leaders of the U.S., as well as by the "betrayers" among the Jewish leaders. "Represented by Eisenhower, we (Americans) are now getting down on our knees to the Nazis, asking them to forgive and forget," he said.

Padgug assailed also the agents of the Israeli government for coming to the Nazis hat in hand "to ask for money for the 6,000,000 slaughtered." They have now gone

back to Israel, he declared, "hanging their heads in shame because they sat down with the Nazis, became friends with them, and now must admit it was all a hoax."

He was referring to the negotiations of the Israel leaders with the Adenauer Government of West Germany, now broken down, over "reparations" for stolen Jewish property.

Padgug charged that Herbert Blankenhorn, leading Nazi agent in America before the war, was special adviser to Adenauer in these negotiations.

Rabbi Shepherd Z. Baum, chaplain of the Bronx Jewish War Veterans and a leader of the American Jewish Conference, told the gathering that what the Jews fought for at Warsaw must not be fought for again.

He described the Nazi Bund meeting scheduled for Yorkville May 4 with Sen. McCarthy as main speaker.

"The Bund has had the audacity to call this meeting because of the Government's renazification program," he declared, "as well as from the fact that so-called Jewish 'leaders' were 'betraying' the anti-Nazi struggle." The way to avenge the Jews of the Warsaw Ghetto, he said, was to prevent renazification and another World

Meet April 24 For Release of Martin Young

A Conference for the Release of Martin Young will be held April 24, at 8 p.m. at the Yugoslav-American home, 405 W. 41st St., it is announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The conference will plan action by trade unions, national groups, civil rights and other organizations to protest Young's imprisonment on Ellis Island for more than five months without bail.

'Mock Trial' Will Mark Michigan Rights Parley

DETROIT, April 15.—"Mock Trial" to judge such subversive activities as illegal deportations, the McCarran Act, discrimination in industry, and corruption in government will be a highlight of the Statewide Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights being held May 10-11 at 2705 Joy Road.

War. This required the unity of Negro and white; Jew, Protestant and Catholic.

Harkavy told of the meeting in Westchester County, taking place simultaneously with this one, at which the citizens of that county were demanding sentence for a murderer of two Negroes because they dared drink at the same bar as he.

And Sol Tischler, president of

Enjoin Phone Picketing in More Areas

Court injunctions yesterday banned picketing by telephone strikers in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Kansas City, Mo. A court injunction had previously banned picketing in Mississippi.

The New Jersey phone strike of 10,000 workers was settled yesterday with a raise of four dollars to \$4.50 a week.

The walkout continued on a national scale because of the deadlock at Western Electric.

The settlement between New Jersey Bell and the Communications Workers of America, CIO, included better night differentials and other improvements.

Picketing by WE strikers, who represent manufacturing and installation workers, caused sympathy walkouts in exchanges in many parts of the country where those lines were respected. The picketing is on a "hit and run" basis, however.

French Troops Fire on Tunis Demonstrations

TUNIS, April 15.—Demonstrations against the new puppet government of Tunisia, installed by the French authorities today, were fired upon by French troops. Leaders of the Neo-Destour (New Independence) party of nationalists said they would boycott a joint Franco-Tunisian commission which is slated to start work April 24 on a 'study' of partial home-rule for the colony.

Steel-helmeted French troops were posted in the streets of Tunis as the ministers of Salah Eddine Baccouche's seven-man cabinet were escorted to their offices.

Many Tunisians here accused the U.S. of wrecking the Tunisian case before the UN by abstaining from voting.

Local 140 of the Furniture Workers, related how anti-Semites had forced children in Jewish synagogues on the east side to abandon them recently under threat of bombing.

Both emphasized that same need for unity against the rise of fascism here in America, as well as in Germany, if the slaughter of Jews was not to be repeated.

Briefly addressing the meeting, too, were Father Edward Chandler of Trinity Church and Rev. Clarence Boyer of Emmanuel Presbyterian Church. Congressman Arthur Klein, scheduled to speak, sent a wire of "regret" that he could not make it.



GERSON

GERSON RALLY TONIGHT WILL HEAR I. F. STONE

I. F. Stone, Daily Compass columnist, will speak tonight (Wednesday) on the possibility of defeating the Smith Act in the courts. Stone will address the rally being held at the Colonial Mansion, Bath Ave. and Bay 22 St., Brooklyn, in defense of Simon W. Gerson, former Daily Worker city editor and now one of the 16 Smith Act de-

fendants on trial at the Federal courthouse.

Mrs. Belle Grice, leading Negro woman officer in the Red Hook Tenants Council will also address the rally.

Gerson will give some first-hand impressions of the trial and will describe the fight against the rigged jury system.

CITE TEACHERS' BIG 'NO' VOTE ON STAFF-RELATIONS PLAN

Abraham Lederman, president of the Teachers Union, commenting yesterday on the narrow majority of 18,084 to 16,394 by which the Board of Education squeezed through its staff-relations plan, de-

clared: "The large 'no' vote is especially significant in the light of the fact that many schools held no discussion of the plan, and some principals refused to permit the circulation of printed material adverse to the plan. Almost invariably,

where the plan was analyzed in discussion at full faculty conferences, the plan was decisively rejected. It is clear that if full and fair discussions had been permitted everywhere, the 'no' vote would have carried easily.

"There is little doubt that the large 'no' vote reflects the hostility and lack of confidence that teachers feel towards the Board and the highest school officials, who have time and again acted against the best interests of the teaching staff on matters of legislation, salaries and working conditions generally."

ALP Dinner Will Hear Mrs. Bass, Mrs. Hallinan

Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Negro vice-presidential candidate for the Progressive Party and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, wife of Vincent Hallinan, imprisoned Progressive standard-bearer in the 1952 elections, will be among the featured speakers at the Kings County ALP dinner Friday night at the Hotel St. George.

The dinner will also hear Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the ALP and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

14 Killed in Bomber Crash

SPOKANE, Wash., April 15.—A B-36 intercontinental bomber crashed and burned while taking off on a routine training flight from Fairchild Air Force Base near here today and officers said 14 of the 16 men aboard were killed.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

"JEWISH LIFE" presents a Tribute to the Warsaw Ghetto Fighters. Distinguished speakers and artists: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Albert E. Kahn, Morris Schappes, Lucy Brown, Morris Carnovsky, Inger Hardison, etc. Hotel Diplomat, Wednesday, April 16, 1953—8:15 p.m. Tickets at Jewish Life office, 22 E. 17th St. Room 601—WA 4-5740 or at door, Adm. \$1.20.

DID YOU ever take "History of the U.S. Labor Movement, 1935-1951," with George Squier? This course is given tonight and every Wednesday night at the Jefferson School. Also many other interesting courses are given in Philosophy, Art, Science, Economics, etc. Why don't you register for a class in the spring term? Classes are in session now and catalogs are in office of the Jefferson School, 575 Avenue of the Americas (cor. 16th St.), WA 9-1600.

Tomorrow Manhattan

NEW YORK'S DELEGATES Report to You on the Inter-Continental Peace Conference the State Department couldn't stop at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 11-16. Hear what other Americans are doing for peace. What they expect from us. Thursday, April 17, 8 p.m. Yugoslav American Home, 405 W. 41st St. Admission 60c. Sponsoring Comm. for Inter-Continental Peace Conference, 125 W. 72d St.

Coming

ALL HANDS! "Let's Smash the Smith Act Frameup Trials." Dance to Odis MacRae's Orchestra, popular entertainment: Sat., May 10, Golden Ballroom, St. Nick's Arena, 53 W. 66th St. Maritime Labor Comm. to Defend Al Lanyon. SUNDAY FORUM presents a forum and a film, "The Truth About South Africa." Speakers: Lorraine Hansberry and Ernest D. Ikeke. Film, "South Africa Unenslaved." Sunday, April 20 at 3 p.m. Refreshments. Contribution \$1 (one-half price for students). At the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Avenue of the Americas (cor. 16th St.), WA 9-1600.



TONIGHT!

Tribute to Warsaw Ghetto Fighters

presented by Jewish Life

A program of distinguished speakers and artists

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois • Lucy Brown • Morris Carnovsky
Inge Hardison • Albert E. Kahn • Morris U. Schappes
and others

HOTEL DIPLOMAT, 108 West 43 St., N. Y. C.

Admission \$1.20

Tickets at Jewish Life, 22 East 17 St., Rm. 601, N. Y. C.

Also at bookshops and at door

New York's Delegates Report to YOU

on the Inter-Continental Peace-Conference—the State Department Couldn't Stop at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 11-16

MARY RUSSAK, New York Labor Conf. for Peace
ANGEL TORRES, Puerto Rican Leader (in Spanish)
LORRAINE HANSBERRY, Associate Editor of "Freedom"
PAUL ROBESON • HOWARD FAST
DR. CLEMENTINA J. PAOLONE

Hear what other Americans are doing for peace. What they expect from us.

Thursday, April 17th — 8 P. M.

YUGOSLAV - AMERICAN HOME
405 West 41st Street

Admission 60c. Tickets at U.S. Sponsoring Committee for Inter-Continental Peace Conference, 125 West 72nd Street

Tonight Is the 3rd Night of the Spring Term

Jefferson School

Register and Attend Classes All Week

Some of Wednesday's Courses are:

MARXISM AND ART Sidney Finkelstein
PSYCHOLOGY John Nahem
THE WOMAN QUESTION Dorothy Harrison
CONVERSATIONAL SPANISH FOR PROGRESSIVES C. Castro

plus numerous other courses

Group Registrations — Please Register Early!

Catalogs available in office

The Jefferson School of Social Science
575 Avenue of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600

FLOODS -- Made in Washington

An Editorial

FOR 10 YEARS, plans for a network of Missouri Valley flood control dams have been gathering dust in Congress.

Similar plans have been systematically stymied in the state legislatures by the Power Trust which fears the cheap power of any flood control dam system.

That is why the waters of the Missouri now flood cities and homes up and down the Missouri River.

The floods which hit the Midwest are man-made, not "acts of

God," as the politicians claim.

What the government throws away on one hideously useless atom bomb or on a couple of monster battleships could build a Missouri Valley flood control, provide cheap power and save human lives. Last week, Truman allocated another billion dollars for an atomic plant. But he has slashed all requests for flood control in the Mississippi and Missouri basins.

Cynically blaming "the emergency" which he and the State Department have artificially

whipped up, Truman last year admitted "I have had to hold my requests for flood control far below what I would have liked to recommend." But even these slashed requests were slashed still further by the GOP and Democratic bi-partisans in Congress. This witchhunting Congress has voted endless billions for the Merchants of Death, for arming the fascists all over the world, and for building more than 500 air bases on every continent on the globe.

The Truman who demands \$7,000,000,000 for "aid" to the West German Nazis, for the fascist Franco, for the gangster Chiang Kai-shek offers \$500,000 for flood relief—about \$5 a victim!

In a literal sense, the Americans who are losing their homes to the floods are paying the bitter price for the government's "emergency" hoax which is funneling America's wealth into useless, destructive armaments instead of useful peacetime

projects.

We believe that the people should demand that the \$7,000,000,000 Truman wants for "foreign aid" should go at once for flood control, flood relief, and for rebuilding all the lost homes, for making up all lost wages and farm income. Every Congressman running for office in November should be polled on this issue—billions for flood control to save Americans, or billions for guns to arm fascists and for the provocation of war?

Progressive Party Demands Truman Aid Flood Victims

Elmer Benson, chairman of the Progressive Party and former governor of Minnesota, yesterday called on President Truman to immediately ask Congress to divert \$1,000,000,000

Flood Perils Omaha, Other Midwest Areas

OMAHA, Neb., April 15.—A relentless Missouri river flood crest deep enough to float the battleship Missouri bore down on Omaha today as thousands of volunteers tried to make the city safe behind its levees.

The muddy Missouri had surged over 1,250,000 acres in four valley states. The Missouri and other flooding rivers had made more than 75,000 persons homeless in eight states.

Elsewhere the Mississippi was in major flood at St. Paul, Minn. (Continued on Page 6)

for flood control from the "swollen arms budget." He asked that it be used for emergency aid to the victims of the flood-stricken areas of the Missouri Valley and for a coordinated flood control and power reclamation program for the Missouri Valley.

Pointing out that this was the second disastrous flood in this region within nine months, Benson denounced hit-and-run flood control projects that failed to control floods.

He said that despite the flood of last summer the President in his budget message had announced a 50 percent cut in flood control projects as a result of big arms spending.

"For the second time in nine months the Missouri River is flooding the richest farm lands in the country. Thousands are being driven from their homes; waste and destruction are being spread (Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 77 (8 Pages)

New York, Wednesday, April 16, 1952 Price 10 Cents

Big Business Brass Holds Council of War On Steel Wage Fight

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Some 170 industrialists and heads of business organizations, meeting here under the joint auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, today launched an all-out drive in support of

the steel corporations. The main fire of this united front of big business was ostensibly directed at Truman's seizure of the industry and "socialism." But the ammunition was really aimed at labor, and in the first place the steel workers to whom they seek to deny the Wage Stabilization Board's wage recommendation.

The meeting of big business brass indicated new attacks on labor is rapidly being built up.

SENATE HEARING

At hearings of the Senate Labor Committee today, Nathan P. Feinsinger, WSB chairman, charged former mobilization boss Charles E. Wilson threw in the monkey wrench when a peaceful settlement of the steel dispute seemed possible.

Feinsinger also told the committee the steel settlement depends to a "considerable extent" on whether the government grants a price increase to satisfy the steel companies.

"Tell me what they (the government) plan to do on prices and I'll tell you when there'll be a settlement," said the WSB head. Feinsinger rapped Wilson for

declaring that the WSB proposals aimed for no raise and no price hike. He also repeated his earlier assertions that the WSB recommendation allows the steel workers only to catch up with raises overlooking fringe benefits, and really (Continued on Page 6)

PLAN PEACE POSTCARD IN B'KLYN FOR MOTHERS' DAY

The Brooklyn Women's Council for Peace is preparing a special Mothers' Day Peace Postcard addressed to President Truman, tens of thousands of which will be distributed and sent to the President by May 11, Mothers' Day. In addition, the neighborhood women's peace groups in Williamsburg, East New York, Brownsville, Crown Heights, Flatbush, Kings Highway, Brighton Beach, Sheepshead Bay and Boro Park sections of Brooklyn are preparing Mothers' Day and May Day peace actions, including luncheons, rallies, street and park Maypoles, dances, peace carousels, outdoor meetings, etc.

Delegations from the peace groups in Rep. Emanuel Celler's constituency are attempting to make an appointment with him to protest the rude treatment he meted out to the delegation of Brooklyn citizens that met with him in Washington April 1, and to prove to him by showing him thousands of signatures from his constituents, that the majority of voters in his district wanted him to speak out for a five-power peace agreement.

New neighborhood peace groups have been organized in Red Hook, Williamsburg, Brownsville and East New York.

Dimock Bars Fair Panel Plea; Jury Selection Begins

By HARRY RAYMOND

Judge Frederick J. Dimock began impaneling 12 jurors and four alternates in Foley Square courthouse late yesterday to try the 16 New York Communists under the Smith Act for teaching and advocating doctrines of scientific socialism.

Examination of prospective jurors commenced after Judge Dimock dismissed two defense motions:

- A challenge of the jury array, charging federal jury panels are stacked with rich corporation executives and virtually exclude manual workers, Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

- A motion for a 90-day adjournment of the trial. This motion charged the current government-inspired anti-Communist hysteria would make a fair trial impossible at this time.

Six men and six women were being examined in the jury box when the case was recessed until 10:30 this morning. The judge granted the defendants 12 extra preemptory challenges above the usual 10. But none of the challenges had been used by the end of the day.

The first prospective juror to be excused was George H. Howard, who said a relative of his was a friend of prosecutor Myles Lane. This

said, would prejudice him against the defendants.

All prospective jurors examined so far told the court they had no qualms against enforcement of the Smith Act and imprisoning persons considered guilty of violating it.

The judge told the prospective jurors to consider that the defendants are not on trial for membership in the Communist Party. He gave the usual warning against adopting any theory of guilt by association.

INDICTMENT

He read the indictment alleging that the 16 had conspired to teach and advocate "overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence."

Six of the first group of 13 jurors called were excused by the court.

Judge Dimock struck a hard blow at the defense when shortly before noon he dismissed the challenge of the jury array.

Defense attorneys Mary Kaufman and Frank Serri pointed out that both defense and prosecution (Continued on Page 6)

2,500 at White Plains Rally Demand Justice in Slaying

By ABNER W. BERRY

Cries for justice and against racism filled the Westchester County Center in White Plains Monday night, as 2,500 persons reiterated their determination "not to allow the sacrifice of the Blacknalls on the altar of bigotry to be made in vain."

The crowd, representing delegations from every town in Westchester and communities in Greater New York, had come miles through a pea-soup drizzle to attend a memorial to James and Wyatt Blacknall. The two Negro brothers were slain by Stanley LaBenskey, a former Parkway policeman who objected to their presence in a Yonkers bar.

A list of Negro and white speakers made the struggle against racism in the "agents of justice" the burden of their remarks. And the spirited audience indorsed their speeches with applause and vocal approval.

The Rev. W. Leo Hamilton of the Messiah Baptist Church, Yonkers, asked dramatically concerning Stanley LaBenskey, the ex-cop who had confessed and been indicted for the Blacknall double murder:

"If justice does not abide in those who are its agents, how then can we expect it to abide in others?" Rev. Hamilton said he was "disturbed by the manner in which the incident was reported in the press," referring to the article appearing in the Yonkers Herald Statesman praising LaBenskey for his war record and his pistol marksmanship. And in answering that paper's editorial attacks on the Yonkers NAACP branch because Negro leaders spoke out against the racism revealed by the "wanton and brutal murder," the elo (Continued on Page 6)

3,500 N. Y. College Students Sign Plea for Big 5 Peace Pact

How do New York City's college students feel about peace and friendship with the youth of the rest of the world and a pact of peace between the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France and China? This is how:

Thirty-five hundred signatures have already been collected in and around the classrooms to special student petitions printed by the New York City Intercollegiate Peace Council, representing eight campus peace committees.

Brooklyn College, scene of repressive attacks on peace fighters and progressive student organizations, leads the way with over 1,500 signatures and statements for a Big Five pact. Enthusiastic signature collectors frankly surprised by the overwhelming favorable response to their "Peace and Friendship Books" now estimate they will get 5,000 of the 8,000 student body in the day session. They are ready to revise this estimate upward to in-

Peace Institute To Get Report on Uruguay Parley

The thrilling story of the Inter-American Peace Conference held last month in Uruguay in spite of an official ban will be told first hand as one of the features of the New York Peace Institute to be held Saturday at the Hotel Ansonia.

Mrs. Mary Russak, who went to Montevideo for the New York Labor Conference for Peace, will tell of the peace fight in Latin America. She will also give some of the background of the coalition in Bolivia which unseated the military junta.

All peace clubs and councils are invited to send representatives and observers to the Institute, which will last from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Interested individuals are also invited to participate.

N.J. PAPER SAYS HIGH COURT DESTROYS CIVIL LIBERTIES

BAYONNE, N. J., April 15.—The best example of how the anti-Communist witchhunt is destroying our civil liberties is the U.S. Supreme Court itself, the Bayonne, N. J. Times charged editorially here. The newspaper, in a denunciation of the court's approval of the New York thought control Feinberg Law, asked at the head of its editorial: "Are Our Courts scared?"

The editorial (March 5) asserted: "The Supreme Court itself may be the best demonstration of the way civil liberties are being pressed farther and farther by the anti-Communist hysteria in the United States. This week the court managed to come out in favor of the Bible and to take a stand against Communists in teaching positions."

It continued: "The Bible case, which originated in New Jersey, was dismissed in a way that leaves New Jersey schools free to have the classroom readings of Old Testament passages, and to have recitations of the Lord's Prayer. It was dismissed because the appellants failed to show a real interest in the matter: they weren't affected by it in a way that impressed the Court."

"But then in the Feinberg Law case, the Court turned right around and decided a case in which the plaintiffs were arguing a hypothetical matter. Justice Frankfurter, dissenting, spoke with some scorn: 'The hurt to parents' sensibilities is too tenuous . . . to serve as the earthy stuff required for a legal right judicially

Methodist Leaders to Meet on Program to End War in Korea

A program to help end the Korean war and prevent World War III will be mapped at the annual membership meeting of the Methodist Federation for Social Action at Mill Valley, Cal., April 20 to 22, the church organization announced yesterday.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell will preside at the meeting at which more than 100 Methodist bishops, pastors and lay leaders from all parts of the nation will convene, it was announced by

Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary of the organization.

The meeting will include discussions on "Methodism and the Race Question" with Dr. Edgar Love and others; "Our Imperiled Civil Liberties" in which Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Mrs. Harry Bonaro Overstreet and Dr. Willard Uphaus will participate, and "Understanding and Living at Peace with China" in which Dr. Dryden L. Phelps, who has just returned from China after 30 years of missionary service, will participate.

clade almost the entire student body if more young peace fighters join them in securing signatures! At CCNY many hundreds of signatures were gotten in the course of the vigorous fight against UMT, the immediate issue which hit students hardest. An open air anti-UMT rally sponsored by the CCNY Peace Committee was attended by 350 students, and 50 of them signed the petitions which conclude with the words: "We, therefore, call upon the governments of the U. S., the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the Chinese People's Republic, and France to negotiate their differences and to reach a working settlement which will ensure a permanent and universal peace."

The petition stresses support for the principles embodied in the charter of the United Nations, which made as a cornerstone the unanimity of the five great world powers.

Showings of the film "Peace Will Win" have spurred signature collections at CCNY as well as Brooklyn. Students at Queens College coming to the campus are greeted every morning by students with sandwich signs calling for a five power pact of peace and the signing of the Peace and Good Will

petitions. A steady stream of signatures, now in the hundreds, has resulted.

The student petitions leave space for individual comments by signers. There are several trends already evident in these expressions, in addition to many individual creative contributions. One such trend is indicated by the many short statements like "It's about time!" or "Where have you been before?" or "More power to you!"

Many write long statements outlining their ideas of programs for peace, academic freedom, an end to discrimination on the campuses and other issues of vital interest to students. Some are philosophical and abstract, but on the other hand many call for more concrete and militant struggles for peace and are not satisfied with just petitions.

One signer in about every 20, it has been reported, asks for petitions and in turn becomes a collector.

Student after student tells of the total lack of violent opposition to the petitions. All are thoughtful on the issues presented, even if they disagree with the practicability of

Travis, Coleman To Speak at May Day Rally

CHICAGO.—Maurice Travis, international secretary-treasurer of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, will speak on the militant traditions of America's labor movement at a May Day rally to be held here on Saturday evening, May 3, at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.

Travis will share the platform with Coleman Young of Detroit, executive secretary of the National Negro Labor Council.

OFFICERS OF FORD LOCAL DEMAND ELECTION IN MAY

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich., April 15.—In a four-page tabloid titled, "Local 600 Facts," the four top officers of that local deposed by a set of administrators of Walter Reuther charge that the Ford Motor Co. is the one benefitting from this dictatorship over the local.

The "Local 600 Facts" was being distributed not only at the Rouge plant gates but before many other plants.

The four top officers, Carl Stellato, Pat Rice, vice president, William R. Hood, recording secretary, W. G. Grant, financial secretary, call for unity behind the program for a 30 hour week, 40 hour pay; guaranteed annual wage; \$60 weekly unemployment compensation; cost of living wage increase to be added to base rates; pay the 28½-cent raise to skilled workers; FEPC; \$200 pensions now, not 10 years from now; stop decentralization and for a program of peace and a peacetime economy.

The officers demand an election, to start May 14. It is learned that

such negotiations. One student approached 26 students in an hour between classes, and added 26 signatures and statements to her peace and friendship book. Rare is the student who does not want to write down something.

Large numbers of education majors write statements indicating their strong desire for peace, and apologize for not signing their names, citing the Feinberg Laws and the thought-control witchhunts which bear down especially on education students and student teachers. However, some education students sign their names in bold letters and explain, as one did in writing, "I want very much to teach, but whether I teach or not I MUST have peace more than anything!"

Many students write poems and sketch their sentiments into pictures on the petition blank. One CCNY student drew a picture of a KKKer getting soundly thrashed to explain his reason for signing for peace.

(In a forthcoming issue of The Worker we will describe in detail the Peace and Friendship Book of Brooklyn College's champion signature collector, including all the sentiments exactly as put down, and some of his experiences).

East Side Forum Mon. on Germany

The Soviet proposals for a neutral Germany will be discussed at an open forum Monday night at the Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St.

Sponsored by the East Side Freedom of the Press Association, the Forum will feature Alan Max, managing editor of the Daily Worker and a speaker from the Morning Freiheit.

There will be a question and answer period. Subscription is 25 cents.

Letter from Tunis: North Africa's Cultural Heritage

Following is another letter from an eyewitness in North Africa. The letters, written in February, give a vivid description of the background of the independence struggle against the French imperialists. Another letter from Tunis will appear in a subsequent issue.

TUNIS

MY TRAIN COMPANIONS out of Algiers, North Africa, were teachers in the school of the synagogue in their native mountain village of Guelma. As to their origin? "No one knows exactly," the man said, "Our family roots trace back to the period of the Phoenicians and the Carthaginians some 3,000 ago."

In their village the French had created artificial barriers among the people. The "Hebrews" were in one section of the city, the "Arabs" in another, and the French had still another area.

There were eight types of schools throughout the country, also creating artificial barriers: The "French Berber," "French Arab," rural schools in "Berber" regions, rural schools in "Arab" regions, schools for Moslim girls, schools for sons of notable people, schools for daughters of notable people, and professional schools. "But," he emphasized, "for the majority of the people there are no schools at all."

Later during the conversation about races and people I offered him "The World and Africa," written by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. His first reaction was "propaganda" but as he read the passages underlined he became interested:

"The Arabs brought the new (Continued on Page 4)

NAACP BACKS STRUGGLE OF S. AFRICANS FOR FREEDOM

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday declared its support of the South African civil disobedience campaign against the segregation laws of the Malan fascist regime.

In cable to Dr. James Moroka, president of the African National Congress, Walter White, NAACP

secretary, pledged "unqualified support of the fight for freedom against Premier Malan's apartheid oppression of non-white peoples of South Africa."

White noted that a "bloody war was fought against German nazism" and warned that "liberty cannot survive if nazism is permitted to exist in South Africa or elsewhere in the world."

Previously, White had urged President Truman to instruct the U. S. delegation to the United Nations to vote to place the issue of Tunisian freedom on the Security Council agenda. The U. S. later abstained, and the Pakistan motion that it be considered was defeated.

White told Truman that the U. S. abstention "gives the impression to millions whose support we want and need that our country wishes to maintain European imperialism." Such a position, White declared, "is contrary to our tradition of supporting national independence for subject peoples."

LAS CRUCES, N. M., April 14.—The Las Cruces, New Mexico Sun-New has featured the first letter received by the family of Francisco A. Garcia from a GI who has been a prisoner of war in Korea for 18 months. Garcia wrote his mother she "can stop worrying, because I'm well taken care of." His letter, in part, follows: "As a POW in this camp, we are treated very lenient by the Chinese volunteers."

"They let us celebrate Thanksgiving and Christmas days, almost the American way. We had chicken and pork for dinner and also a program that was played by other POWs, who could sing and play games, like basketball and volleyball."

"We can have these games almost every evening, and not only that but we have a warm place to sleep in at night and blankets, and nice warm winter clothes that keep us warm (sometimes even makes us sweat). We also have shoes, gloves, and a hat. . . .

"I miss every one of you. That is why this fighting will stop someday with God's will, so that we can return home again."

Thrilling Circus Show in New Soviet Film at the Stanley

By ART SHIELDS

It is too bad that the wonderful dancing bears of Ivan Rubin, the world-famous animal trainer, and the elephant who dances to accordion music are "agents of Moscow" in the eyes of Sen. Pat McCarran, because we would enjoy seeing them in person.

McCarran is just as allergic to the entrancing one-wheel girl cyclists from China and the marvelous Peking athletes, who do acrobatics with "pagodas" of eight delicately balanced porcelain bowls on their heads.

The gloomy old Senator from the wide-open gambling state of Nevada hasn't licked us, however, by his barbed wire immigration curtain. We can still enjoy the great eastern circus artists in the lovely Soviet color film now showing at the Stanley Theatre.

This film—"In the Circus Arena"—gives us close-ups of the Chinese and Russian troupes performing at the Moscow circus.

Audience and artists are part of one show in this rich color film. The camera often shifts to the smiling children in their fathers' and mothers' laps near the ringside. . . . The Soviet circus, you see, is an intimate, one-ring affair. It is possible that it is seen, however, by more people than get into the "Greatest Show on Earth." The reason for this is the long circus season, that runs from Spring to October. "The Greatest Show," on the other hand, makes only brief visits to any American city.

There are other differences too. The Soviet children and their daddies and mothers do not come to witness the "death-defying" stunts that take the lives of so many American artists. Nor are they gazing goggle-eyed at mechanized tricks like the shooting of a man from a circus "cannon." They have come to laugh with jolly clowns and delightful animals and to enjoy marvelous feats of strength and dexterity instead.

Every visitor to the Stanley I've talked to seems to have his own favorite act in this delightful two-hour performance. I think that mine are furnished by the Uzbek and Turkmenian horsemen, who dive through hoops on the backs of their steeds at full gallop.

Others like best the dancing bear, who prances in the dress of a peasant grandmother. Some give the "Oscar" to the beautiful Irina Bugrimova, who stretches out on a living carpet of five friendly lions. And many of my friends insist that the Chinese acrobats and jugglers are the very best.

The juggler acrobats of China have a grace and precision that I have never seen on an American stage. They have marvelous strength as well. And they have buoyant personalities that would be lost in the astronomic distances at which spectators are placed in the Garden galleries of the "Greatest Show on Earth." They seem to be talking to the children in the audience with their smiling eyes as they juggle countless porcelain plates, and glasses of water from fantastic positions.

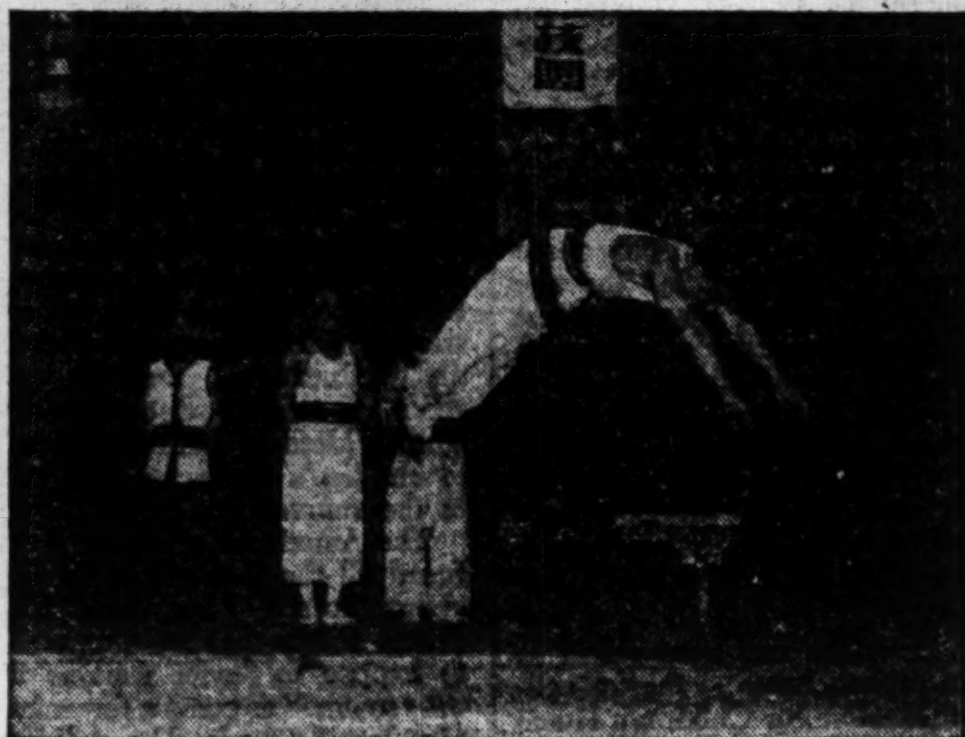
These Chinese and Russian artists are rare ambassadors of good will. How could any normal American lad think of dropping a block-buster bomb (if he could get through the jet-fighter screen) on the brothers and sisters of these friendly artists?

I suppose that's why Sen. McCarran and the kill-joy agents of the Immigration Bureau are determined to keep the Chinese and Russian artists out.

The Chinese people of this great city, however, are thronging to the Stanley these days. Nine-tenths of the entire New York Chinese population is estimated to have enjoyed the great Chinese documentary film that just ended a long run. And they are coming back again now, together with tens of thousands of other New Yorkers of every nationality.



ACTRESS IRINA BUGRIMOVA, doing a stunt with a lion, is one of the attractions featured at the Moscow State Circus as seen in the color film "In the Circus Arena."



CHINESE CIRCUS ARTISTS IN MOSCOW—Kuang Yu-ho and his sensational acrobatic team give a spectacular performance in the new color film "In the Circus Arena," cementing artistic and cultural ties between circus performers of the New China and members of the Moscow State Circus.

BLANKFORT'S MELODRAMA ABOUT A UTOPIAN 'ISRAEL'

THE JUGGLER. By Michael Blankfort. Little Brown. Boston. 243 pp. \$3.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Hans Muller was a juggler in Germany. Deceived by his popularity into believing that his Jewish ancestry would not offend the Nazis, he lost his wife and two children and he himself was thrown into a concentration camp. Muller is the hero of Michael Blankfort's new novel, "The Juggler." As the book opens, Muller is arriving in Israel. Unhappy, alone, on the verge of mental breakdown, and feeling no identity as a Jew, Muller attacks an Israeli policeman when he mistakenly thinks the latter is hunting for him.

The novel is a compound of the detective chase, the psychoanalytical redemption and—the new element in the bourgeois trinity—an exposition of Israel as the new classless Utopia, the Shangri-La of the Age of the Cold War. Muller takes refuge in an Israeli collective. The kindly, lovable policeman assures him that he wants only Muller's well-being, and Muller, having found the love of a beautiful member of the collective as well, recognizes for the first time that he belongs somewhere, and all is well.

"The Juggler" is an appropriate symbol, not only for the hero but for the author. All decent people have admired the courage with which the people of Israel fought to defend their hard won national independence. But it is a cruel deception to picture this little country, in which the class struggle rages, and in which social and economic problems exist as elsewhere, as a paradise peopled by saints and sages.

Blankfort's idealization of Israel

is a frequently-encountered phenomenon in American books and magazines these days.

In his case, as in many others, the source for this spun-sugar version of Israeli life is quite obvious. A host of petty-bourgeois intellectuals, in flight before the Truman-McCarthy witchhunters, have either joined in or remained silent before the Big Lie of anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism.

An author like Blankfort, who has made his peace with the Un-American Committee, still seeks the dignity of the mantle of liberalism. And so, unable and unwilling to look to the Soviet Union, to China, to the People's Democracies as the hope and example for mankind, he conjures up a dream world, calls it "Israel," and offers himself as its prophet. No mention, of course, of such crudities as U.S. capitalists' domination of Israel's economy and foreign policy.

The story of Hans Muller is a moving one, and many of the Israeli farmers, doctors, youth, are people of charm and dignity. But "The Juggler" ends, as it begins, in melodrama, because it evades social reality.

One wonders what Evans Carlson, whose biography Blankfort wrote in a day when he was not scraping before the Un-American Committee, would say about "The Juggler." One suspects that Carlson, who penetratingly analyzed the reasons for the ultimate rout of the Kuomintang in China, would have asked: "Who owns what? Who eats what? Who believes what, in Israel?"

As it is, "The Juggler" will probably be made into a Hollywood thriller. The movie magnates who make pro-war films just love the kind of abstract "democracy" which this book extols.

on the scoreboard

By lester rodney

Rain, Rain Go Away . . .

JOTTED BEFORE heading for that Polo Grounds clash which opens the fight for second place in the National League. . . . Lots of reaction, pro, con and inbetween on last Thursday's column on ethics and baseball. Will turn over some space to it shortly. . . . A terrific movie which went completely unreviewed as far as I know—Harlem Globetrotters. This is in many ways the best film ever to deal with a sports subject, and is without any question the ONLY Hollywood film to treat with Negro athletes with dignity and respect. Far far better than the spurious "Jackie Robinson Story" which got such hoopla. Won't be allowed in the South. A terrific treat in every respect, look for it and enjoy it. . . . Chicago White Sox bubbling with joy over the draft rejection for physical reasons of star lefty Billy Pierce. Like money put back in their pocket. . . . Knicks may sweep next three in row from Minneapolis. Clifton, giving away more than four inches, doing key job on Mikan, who scored only four goals from the floor each of first two games. Ernie Vanderweghe a sensational sparkplug when it comes to the money games.

Clippings on New Orleans Game

MORE ON THAT precedent shattering game between the Chicago White Sox and Pittsburgh Pirates in New Orleans—from an interview with Chisox general manager Frank Lane in the Chicago Tribune: "Lane's biggest thrill of the exhibition whirl came Monday night in New Orleans when the Sox made baseball history there with two Negroes—Minnie Minoso and Rodriguez—in the lineup against the Pittsburgh Pirates."

"Early this year I was notified by the New Orleans club of regulations against whites and Negroes playing on the same field," said Lane. "But at Phoenix I talked to manager Paul Richards and we decided we should make every effort to take our complete ball club into New Orleans."

"A week before our scheduled appearance there, I wired our starting lineup to New Orleans and it included Minoso and Rodriguez. Among the 9,052 who came out for the game were thousands of Negroes. It was a grand ball game. When Minoso left the field after five innings everyone in the park cheered him."

And here is part of a column on the same subject by Warren Brown of the Chicago Herald-American:

"A returned wanderer, absent from Chicago and its environs since Feb. 13, craves indulgence while he summarizes the more vivid incidents of a lengthy tour."

"Let it be said here and now that nothing which happened in California, Arizona, or Texas—and many things that were both novel and thrilling did happen—can displace my recollection of the night of April 7 in the New Orleans ball park."

"That was the night in which baseball broke down one more barrier of racial intolerance. That was the night that Minnie Minoso and Hector Rodriguez, regular members of the Chicago White Sox, became the first Negroes to play on the same New Orleans field with whites. That Minny and Hector each rose to the occasion, and each furnished one of the decisive blows in a come-from-behind victory of the White Sox over the Pirates, was beside the point."

"The main items were that they played in the ball game; that the largest crowd ever to witness an exhibition game in New Orleans attended; that the realization must have come to everyone present:

"What's wrong with this? Why hasn't it been done before?"

"Minoso was permitted to leave the game after the sixth inning. When he jogged in to the White Sox dugout, he was given an ovation by the whites that will long be remembered in the South."

"The one restriction that was placed on Minoso and Rodriguez for the night game was that they could not dress in the clubhouse with the rest of the White Sox. However, long after the game ended Minny and Hector, still in uniform, came into the clubhouse to take off spikes and don sneakers and reclaim their valuables which were stored in the club trunk kept for that purpose."

"I wondered at the time what had detained them. I didn't find out until some time later when manager Paul Richards, general manager Frank Lane and I went out to seek transportation downtown."

"We were accosted by a New Orleans resident, white, who wanted to say he had never seen anything like that in his life. The crowd, he said, besieged Minoso and Rodriguez, seeking their autographs."

The Louisiana Weekly, a Negro newspaper, reveals that the local ball club had been told "there would be trouble if we would book white teams with Negro players into New Orleans." Four thousand of the fans, the paper estimates, were Negroes. "While the game actually was scheduled for eight o'clock," it reports, "the one grandstand allotted for Negro fans started bursting at the seams a full hour before game time. Some took to the rooftops and climbed up on the fences. The ball park crews then began to erect a temporary fence around the playing field. The Negro crowd bulging eight feet around the field finally overflowed into an unfinished empty bleacher. The crowd broke through and jammed it at their own risk."

Which all shows that the fight for democracy on the ballfield in New Orleans took one big step forward and there are some bigger steps ahead still to be fought and won.

Anyhow, congratulations to Lane and Richards for helping to force the first issue. After reading these clippings I hope your White Sox go one notch further than the third place I picked 'em for! Sorry, first place is reserved for my traditionally favorite American League team.

THE ROBINSON-GRAZIANO fight is strictly a payoff fight, with Chicago's first sellout house since Jack Dempsey met King Levinsky and 80 grand in the till for television and radio rights. From the last we saw of Ray and Rocky, it could not possibly be a contest. Robinson, well below his great peak, still commands far too much talent for Graziano—in our opinion today's Robinson is even much too good for the best Graziano who ever pulled on mitts, and Rocky is far from his crude and hard-hitting best of the first two Zale fights. The zest has long gone out of fighting for him and he never could defend himself—so it's Ray by a five round KO.

Fisher GM Local Votes To Strike on Speedup

LANSING, Mich., April 15.—A strike against speedup has been voted by a 93 percent majority of the General Motors workers here in the Fisher plant, UAW officials report. Action is expected within the next 30 days, union spokesmen said, as they prepared the machinery for strike.

The main reason for the pending strike action is that the production lines are running faster all the time and in many cases with reduced manpower.

According to reports at the union membership meeting held March 30 the speedup pace is creating such a serious health hazard, that many older workers simply can't take the production and have been forced to leave the plant.

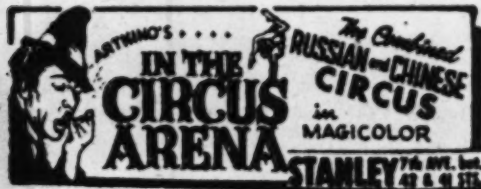
The 93 percent vote for strike was the largest vote on any issue ever polled in the past six years of the local's history and left no doubt that the members are determined to get action against speedup.

'Mock Trial' Will Mark Michigan Rights Parley

DETROIT, April 15.—"Mock Trial" to judge such subversive activities as illegal deportations, the McCarran Act, discrimination in industry, and corruption in government will be a highlight of the Statewide Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights being held May 10-11 at 2705 Joy Road.

"Indictments" have been issued against the Immigration Department, the Un-American Committee and the auto industry.

Participating in the two-day conference will be delegates and observers from throughout the state. The conference, which will include panels on the rights of labor, attacks against the Negro people and repressive legislation, will formulate a plan of action to defend the Bill of Rights.



TONIGHT!

Tribute to Warsaw Ghetto Fighters

presented by Jewish Life

A program of distinguished speakers and artists

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois • Lucy Brown • Morris Carnovsky
Inge Hardison • Albert E. Kahn • Morris U. Schappes
and others

HOTEL DIPLOMAT, 108 West 43 St., N. Y. C.

Admission \$1.20

Tickets at Jewish Life, 22 East 17 St., Rm. 601, N. Y. C.

Also at bookshops and at door

New York's Delegates Report to YOU

on the Inter-Continental Peace-Conference—the State Department Couldn't Stop at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 11-16

MARY RUSSAK, New York Labor Conf. for Peace
ANGEL TORRES, Puerto Rican Leader (in Spanish)
LORRAINE HANSBERRY, Associate Editor of "Freedom"
PAUL ROBESON • HOWARD FAST
DR. CLEMENTINA J. PAOLONE

Hear what other Americans are doing for peace. What they expect from us.

Thursday, April 17th — 8 P. M.

YUGOSLAV - AMERICAN HOME
405 West 41st Street

Admission 60c. Tickets at U.S. Sponsoring Committee for Inter-Continental Peace Conference, 125 West 72nd Street

American Unionists Visit Soviet Factories

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW
MOSCOW'S No. One Ball Bearing Works named for Kagonovich isn't old as factories go. It has just celebrated its 20th birthday. But before the plant started operations the Soviet Union wasn't producing a single ball bearing. Today the numerous ball bearing plants of the Soviet Union supply all the needs of industry in the USSR.

A seven-man rank-and-file American trade union delegation visiting the Soviet Union at the end of March visited this plant which makes ball bearings—some as small as 30 mm and others five feet in diameter weighing three tons. Plant director Vitaly Devyatov told the delegation that during the war it was evacuated to the east; then, in 1942, when the Germans were still close to Moscow, its workers and technicians came back to set up the plant again.

The day after their visit to the ball bearing works the Negro and white unionists, under the chairmanship of Charles Mabray, CIO Packinghouse Workers of Jersey City, inspected the Red October Candy Factory. They noticed some interesting contrasts and also found numerous similarities.

The candy plant is old, having been founded in 1867 by a German firm. Nationalized after the revolution the factory produced seven times as much candy last year as it did in 1913, with the same number of workers—3,500.

In both the metal working plant and the candy factory mechanization and conveyor belts were the rule. If the ball bearing works turned out almost every conceivable type of ball and roller for agricultural equipment and for all sorts of ma-

chinery the Red October factory made 250 varieties of chocolates, taffees and hard candy, about 440,000 pounds of sweets a day.

INTERVIEWING the directors at both plants the delegation found that each had come up the hard way. "Horatio Alger stories" one of the delegates called them.

Vasily Zotov, director at Red October, is older than Devyatov; the former was born in a straw thatched house in a small village where he had only three years of schooling. At the age of 11 in Tsarist days he went to work as a baker's helper and became active in the trade union movement. After the revolution he became a leader of the Food Workers Union, later a director of various food processing establishments and three years ago plant director at Red October.

Devyatov had been raised in an orphan home—they're called Detdom, or Children's Home here—after the revolution and finished secondary school at the home. Then he attended the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute, became foreman in a machine plant and received regular promotions which finally landed him at the directorship of the Ball Bearing Works.

One of the American unionists asked both the director and trade union chairman at the candy factory how they and the other workers there regarded their work, since it was not as vital for the country as making ball bearings. The reply indicated that these Soviet people didn't consider candy making unimportant. On the contrary, the director said that when the Red October factory received some big orders for candy from the workers out on the huge hydroelectric, canal and irrigation projects there was great enthusiasm in the factory.

"We knew we were making an important contribution to the

PROF. STRUIK AT CHICAGO U. HITS SCIENCE CURBS HERE

By CHARLES PIERRE

CHICAGO.—Discussing the problem of academic freedom, Dirk J. Struik, professor of mathematics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speaking last week before a meeting of over 100 University of Chicago students and faculty members, outlined the role of the scientist

and the university in the general world struggle for a "better life for man."

Struik, currently under indictment for conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, spoke under the sponsorship of the Chicago Maroon, U. of C.'s campus newspaper.

Drawing a parallel between conditions at the time of the American Revolution, and the world as it is today, Struik showed that during both periods the generally accepted values were being challenged by an upsurge of democratic spirit. The difference between the two periods, he asserted, was only in degree.

DEFINING the role of science and the university in this struggle, Struik pointed out that, although science has made tremendous strides toward the betterment of man's life, there are today factors which tend to interfere with the humanitarian trend of science and scholarship.

"Science," he maintained, "is being used to promote squalor, sickness and poverty. This is going on because there is profit—profit in war, disease and squalor—super-profit for a few."

Struik pointed out the intimate relationship existing between science and democracy when he stated: "The reason for all attacks on science in this country is its struggle for a better life. Since the death of Roosevelt, this government has decided to fight democracy all over the world."

THIS TREND on the part of the American government, Struik went on, is against the ideals of the American people. Therefore, the government has developed a number of "myths" with which to hide the issues. Primary among the "myths" was that which deal with communism.

Struik showed how intimidation, and repression of the Marxist viewpoint, because of the alleged danger of such discussion, was subverting the universities' "free search for truth," and was, in addition, unrealistic in today's world where one-third of the globe has accepted the philosophy of communism.

"I have faith," he said, "in the people's ability to remove the present Alien and Sedition laws from the books."

Widamen Election

Rally Sunday in Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—David P. Widamen, independent progressive candidate for Congress in the 4th C. D., will be honored at a music and literary tea Sunday at 2521 West Columbia Avenue, from 4 to 7 p.m. The tea, under the auspices of the Nonpartisan Citizens Committee to elect Widamen, will officially launch Widamen's campaign.

Widamen, an outstanding Negro unionist and a registered Republican, is running on the Progressive Party line.

Tonight Is the 3rd Night of the Spring Term

Jefferson School

Register and Attend Classes All Week

Some of Wednesday's Courses are:

MARXISM AND ART — Sidney Finkelstein
PSYCHOLOGY — John Nahem
THE WOMAN QUESTION — Dorothy Harrison
CONVERSATIONAL SPANISH FOR PROGRESSIVES — C. Castro

plus numerous other courses

Group Registrations — Please Register Early!

Catalogs available in office

The Jefferson School of Social Science
575 Avenue of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

"JEWISH LIFE" presents a Tribute to the Warsaw Ghetto Fighters. Distinguished speakers and artists: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Albert E. Kahn, Morris Schappes, Lucy Brown, Morris Carnovsky, Inger Hardison, etc. Hotel Diplomat, Wednesday, April 16, 1952—8:15 p.m. Tickets at Jewish Life office, 22 E. 17th St. Room 601—WA 4-5740 or at door. Adm. \$1.20.

DID YOU ever take "History of the U.S. Labor Movement, 1935-1951," with George Squier? This course is given tonight and every Wednesday night at the Jefferson School. Also many other interesting courses are given in Philosophy, Art, Science, Economics, etc. Why don't you register for a class in the spring term? Classes are in session now and catalogs are in office of the Jefferson School, 575 Avenue of the Americas (cor. 16th St.). WA 9-1600.

Tomorrow Manhattan

NEW YORK'S DELEGATES Report to You on the Inter-Continental Peace Conference the State Department couldn't stop at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 11-16. Hear what other Americans are doing for peace. What they expect from us. Thursday, April 17, 8 p.m. Yugoslav American Home, 405 W. 41st St. Admission 60c. Sponsoring Comm. for Inter-Continental Peace Conference, 125 W. 72d St.

Coming

ALL HANDS! "Let's Smash the Smith Act Frameup Trials." Dance to Olla MacRae's Orchestra, popular entertainment. Sat., May 10. Golden Ballroom, St. Nick's Arena, 53 W. 68th St. Maritime Labor Comm. to Defend Al Lannon. SUNDAY FORUM presents a forum and a film, "The Truth About South Africa." Speakers: Lorraine Hansberry and Ernest D. Ikeke. Film, "South Africa Uncensored." Sunday, April 20 at 8 p.m. Refreshments. Contribution \$1 (one-half price for students). At the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Avenue of the Americas (cor. 16th St.). WA 9-1600.